Co-Operation Means
Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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HONORS GIVEN TO ARMY MEN OF TWO WARS

Lieut.-Gen. Toshiaki Kawahara Is Conferred Highest Posthumous Decorations

FOUGHT ON 3 FRONTS

Palembang, Singapore Heroes Also Honored—Asahi Flier Included in List

The 15th conferment of posthumous honors on those killed and those who died of wounds or illness in the War of Greater East Asia (the 10th conferment of posthumous honors for the Army) and the 70th conferment of posthumous honors on those killed and died of wounds or illness in the China Affair (the 50th conferment of posthumous honors for the Army) were announced jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations under date of August 31.

Among those honored are Lieutenant-General Toshiaki Kawahara, who rendered distinguished services in the Malai and Philippines areas in the early stages of the current war, Major-General Tokuo Sakaki, who fought bravely in the China Affair, the famous civil aviator, Masaaki Iinuma, of the Asahi Shimbun, who was killed in the skies of Malai, and Captain Takashi Takeyama, a Chosenese flier of a Hayabusa fighter unit.

Those who were decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite of various grades numbered 4,753 from Lieutenant-General Kawahara down. Of these, warriors who received "Shukunko" or Special Distinction Honors numbered 162.

As Commander of a corps belonging to the Air Forces, the late Lieutenant-General Kawahara established distinguished services in the China Continent. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he rendered further gallant services in the Philippines, Burma and other fronts. In the Burma campaign, that was fought in October, 1942, Lieutenant-General Kawahara smashed a powerful Anglo-Chungking air force. He was cited for his brilliant services, but died in official duty at an undisclosed place.

Other officers included in the list of "Shukunko" are Captain Rukuzo Kato, Captain Masashi Kataoka, Captain Tadao Takayama, Captain Masabumi Kunii, who self-blasted himself at Palembang, and others, who distinguished themselves as brave Army fliers under the command of the Hero-God of the Air, the late Major-General Tateo Kato, as well as Lieutenant-Commander Mitsuo Sakamuki, who died in the surprise-raid on the 130-Meter Hill near Singapore, as well as several heroes of the battle of Bukit Timah.

More gallant officers who were killed in action in the skies of the Tengah Airdrome, on the 140-Meter Hill near Singapore, in the campaign to annihilate the United States air forces in the Philippines, and in the attack of Chuchow and Hsienchang are also among those given the special distinction honors.

The late Lieutenant-General Kawahara has been invested with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, Double-Rayed, the highest decorations of all those involved in the present announcement.

PACIFICATION BODY DECIDED IN HUPEH

General Wang to Be Its First Chief

Domei

HANKOW, August 29.—A Rural Pacification Bureau will be newly established in Hupeh Province with Lieutenant-General Wang Yu-chia slated as the first chief.

The new bureau is expected to start its activities next month.

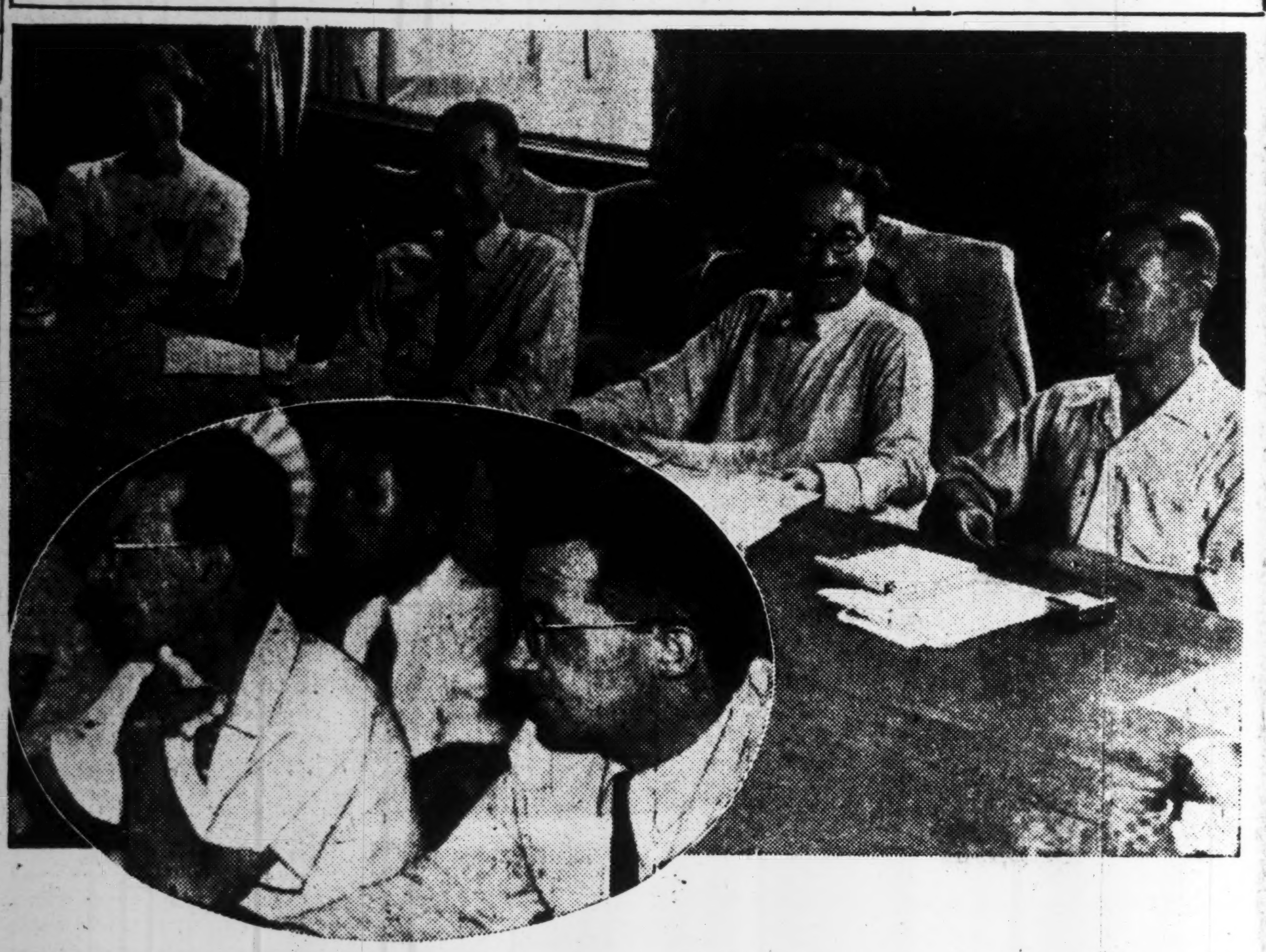
Lieutenant-General Wang is presently attached to the Hankow-Wuchang headquarters of the National Army of China as Military Counselor.

The Hankow bureau is the first of a series of new bureaux to be opened in other provinces in accordance with the recent decision by the Nanking Government to expand the Rural Pacification movement.

Visits Navy Air Corps

The Thai military mission now in Japan visited the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura on Monday.

'Axis Victory Certain'



Eiji Amau (second from right), President of the Board of Information, giving a group interview to the foreign correspondents in Tokyo, at the Board of Information on Monday. Inset: Some of the correspondents listening to Mr. Amau.

Nippon Destroyers Achieve Another Peerless Victory

Unmatched Efficiency Displayed Again by Sinking 2 Foe Cruisers, Wrecking Another in Night Battle in Solomon Waters on July 12

By HIDEO TORIGAI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Another paean of triumph went up over the Solomons waters breaking the stillness of midnight on July 12, when the raiding force of the Japanese destroyer squadron, by now a terror of the enemy, gave full play to their consummate maneuverability and unmatched efficiency.

The moral as well as material damage that the Japanese destroyer squadron inflicted on the enemy fleet may be gauged by the fact that ever since that night the enemy fleet has taken to flight at the first sight of a Japanese destroyer squadron.

During that battle, the Japanese cruiser X X focussed its searchlights on the enemy fleet to guide the torpedo attacks of the destroyers, thus absorbing all the attention of the enemy. The enemy thus concentrated their bombardment on this single cruiser until it was sorely damaged. Still it continued to direct its searchlights on the enemy ships and to return fire. The destroyers, inspired to superhuman efforts by this splendid sacrifice, succeeded in sinking two mighty cruisers and wrecking and setting on fire another cruiser of the enemy. The present writer visited the destroyer X X which made such splendid showing in that night engagement and heard an account of the stirring action from the Senior Gunner, Senior Navigator, Senior Torpedoer and others.

Squadron Sets Out

On receiving the orders to wipe out the enemy fleet at sight, the destroyer squadron set out in search of the enemy. It was late at night on July 12 that the squadron encountered a most savory quarry of four cruisers or more while steaming near Kulambangra Island. The enemy fleet was taking a course westward on the sea northwest of New Georgia, while the Japanese destroyer squadron was going southeastward on the sea north of Kulambangra, so that the enemy ships appeared afore on the starboard side.

Overjoyed by the sight of an enemy worthy of our good torpedoes, the Japanese made ready for the conflict. A night attack is best when one is in small strength and the greater the enemy force the greater the scope of action. "Oh boy! There goes our meat!" they cried. They had filled their stomachs with a late supper and had been waiting for action. The sea was calm and moonbeams played on the wavelets.

Searchlights Turned on Foe

As soon as the enemy fleet had been sighted, the cruiser X X had turned its searchlights on the oncoming ships. Four big shapes loomed afore. The main battery of the X X cruiser barked and all at once torpedoes swished through the water. The guns of the destroyers also began to speak and the enemy replied with shells and torpedoes. The bursting shells turned into balls of flame in the night and the thunder of the guns and the concussion of air caused by the explosions turned the water in the neighborhood into a stormy sea.

The enemy ships were concentrating all their fire on the Japanese cruiser which was flooding them with light. Pounded and battered the cruiser continued to shoot its beams of light on the enemy ships and sped majestically forward. For this reason the destroyers were subjected almost to no gunfire. The cruiser soon was in flames but it continued to play its searchlights on the enemy and to belch flame as it shelled the enemy.

Seeing this we were struck by the lofty will which motivated this behavior. At the same time when we thought the cruiser was going to even this extent to protect its comrade ships our fighting will burned with still greater intensity.

Enemy Ship Explodes

Before five minutes had gone by since the start of the torpedo attack, a terrific explosion occurred in the enemy No. 2 vessel and it was enwrapped in purplish-red flames. Then columns of thick black smoke shot up into the skies and the large hulk that was there one moment ago vanished from sight. "A torpedo hit!" Before there was time to show elation over this happening a tower of water shot up by No. 3 ship and immediately afterwards fire broke out and covered the whole vessel. That could be seen clearly.

At the next moment, two other ships which were shooting off their guns courageously up till then had gone out of sight. Soon the waters returned to its former calm. The moon which had been lighting this bloody scene of battle now hid itself behind dark clouds and the ship plowed into a heavy squall. Our Unit first pointed northward and then again charged southward in search of the enemy. And soon again we sighted a fleet of enemy warships. Judging from the types of ships this was a fresh fleet.

Concentrated Attack Launched

With the order to carry out a torpedo attack, each of the Japanese vessels worked closer to the enemy and together suddenly subjected the enemy to a concentrated torpedo attack. This time the enemy fought back with torpedoes as well as gunfire. A forest of water columns was shot up by the tremendously great numbers of enemy shells falling and at one time we could not see what was ahead.

After a few minutes of fighting, a torpedo fired by our ship found

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33 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN IN CHINA

U.S. and Chungking Planes Blasted in Action Against Foe Bases in Week Period

Domei

NANKING, August 29.—Between August 20 and 28 the Japanese Forces shot down a total of 33 planes belonging to the American air force in China and to Chungking. The results were scored in effective action against the bases of the American air force in China, against its great rear base of Chungking, and against enemy planes moving out in raids. The record is as follows:

Offensive operations:

Objectives: The munitions factory area in Chungking. Military establishments, wharves and ships at Wanhsien. The airfields at Kweilin, Lingling, and Hengyang.

Battle results: The munitions factory area in Chungking was demolished and burned. Military establishments and wharves at Wanhsien were demolished and burned, one 1,000-ton class vessel was sank, two 500-ton class ships were damaged and numerous other ships were sunk and damaged. Eight P-40's (three of them uncertain) and five P-43's (three of them uncertain) and one unidentified type plane were shot down, making a total of 14 planes shot down (six of them uncertain). The damage sustained by the Japanese was five planes not yet returned.

Battle results gained in meeting the coming enemy: Eight B-24's and seven P-40's (three of them uncertain) shot down. Four P-40's shot down by fire from the ground (one of them uncertain), making a total of 19 planes shot down (four uncertain). The damage sustained by the Japanese was

(Continued on Page 3)

His Majesty Hears Lecture by Ishiguro On Staple Foodstuffs

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to summon Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Director-General of the Federation for Service to the State through Agriculture and former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, to the Imperial Palace Monday and to listen to a lecture delivered by him on the subject "On Staple Foodstuffs." Mr. Ishiguro was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty in the antechamber of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. The lecture also was heard by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma. Six times before, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to listen to lectures by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda and five other industrial leaders.

AOKI WELCOMED ON HIS ARRIVAL IN MANCHOUKUO

East Asia Minister Reaches Hsinking Monday From Dairen —Greeted by Notables

WILL HOLD CONSULTATIONS

Appreciates Country's Cooperation With Japan—Visit Will Strengthen Bonds

Domei

HSINKING, August 30.—Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki arrived here from Dairen at 11:30 a.m. today, welcomed by Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui and other notables of Manchoukuo. He registered at Yamato Hotel.

The Manchoukuo Bureau of Information at 11:30 a.m. issued a communique on his arrival as follows:

"Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki, who had been on a visit to China arrived in Hsinking at 11:30 a.m. today. During his sojourn in this country he is scheduled to inspect the various agencies of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and hold consultations with the leading officers of the Army and Navy and Government leaders here."

Aoki's Statement

On his arrival, Mr. Aoki issued the following statement:

"I am very glad to have been afforded the opportunity of visiting this country inasmuch as I once served as assistant director of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet which was so closely connected with Manchoukuo and many of my seniors, colleagues and friends now reside here.

"Permit me to express my humble congratulations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the fact that His Imperial Majesty, I am told, is in the best of health, and also on the fact that in the past decade Manchoukuo has made such phenomenal progress in all fields of national activity. I wish also to express the deep appreciation of the Government and people of Japan for

(Continued on Page 3)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, August 31, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Anglo-American Trickery

NIPPON SANGYO—After the end of the Quebec conference, the United States and Britain issued a joint statement emphasizing their wish to hold a conference of three Powers including the Soviet Union. Since then the Anglo-American propaganda machinery seems to have been concentrated on creating the impression that such a conference is quite possible. For instance it is pointing out that the Soviet organ "War and the Working Classes" has stated that although it is impossible for Premier Stalin to leave Moscow on account of his preoccupation with the extensive Eastern Front such a conference is not entirely hopeless if the Anglo-American leaders are to meet in Moscow. It is also saying that Deputy Foreign Commissar Maisky is on his way to London on an official courtesy call to mark his departure from his London post and he is also charged with the mission of making arrangements for the proposed conference. Again, it is alleging that ex-Ambassador Litvinov has stopped at Cairo in connection with the matter.

Will, however, developments tend so simply in the direction of a tripartite conference? It is clear that the United States and Britain in camouflaging the Quebec conference to have been concentrated on the Pacific campaign has endeavored to justify the non-participation of the Soviet Union and to allay the dissatisfaction of Chungking, Australia and part of the American public. It is another trick of theirs to make it appear as if a tripartite conference were in the offing. Their

(Continued on Page 2)

POSITION CONSOLIDATED FOR GREATER EAST ASIA, AMAU AVERS TO PRESS

American Attempt to Build Naval Base in China Balked

Landing Units of Japanese Navy Surprise Yanks Before Foe Could Use Santuao as Submarine Port; Clean-Up Campaign Continuing

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 30.—Finding traces of an American attempt to use Santuao, Fukien Province, as a submarine base, units of an Imperial Japanese Navy landing party moved ahead of the enemy and landed there on Saturday. The landing was effected with cooperation coming from scout seaplanes and mopping-up operations are at present going on.

In the landing operations on Santuao carried out on Saturday morning, one unit landed on the breakwaters by the Santuao customs house, another on the beach west of the customs house and another on the coast by the Standard Oil Company. Enemy look-out posts and other establishments were smashed and the operations are progressing smoothly.

Santuao is a treaty port on the southwest coast of the island of Santutao in Sansha Bay, in the northeastern part of Fukien. The port was opened in order to export tea in 1899 during the Ching Dynasty and developed quickly into a thriving port from a poor village.

The entrance to the port is very narrow, which serves in protecting the port. The port is deep and is useful to transportation, and because it is near the Taiwan Strait, it is a strategic military point and its significance to the Japanese Forces is not small.

The United States had its eyes on this point long ago; planning to set up a coal station there as early as 1900. That plan was beaten by Japanese opposition.

In recent days, America had been planning to use it as a submarine base. The population of the port is about 10,000 and is the center of tea, tobacco and tung oil trade.

Navy Air Unit Downs Two Enemy Fighters Over Airfield at Buin

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PACIFIC, August 30.—Retaliating against the two raids by Imperial Navy Air Units on the enemy positions in New Georgia Island on the morning and on the afternoon of August 27, nine enemy planes attacked the airfield at Buin in Bougainville Island during the same afternoon. Our fighter planes immediately intercepted the enemy planes and downed two Vought-Sikorsky F-4U fighters in the ensuing air duel. However, our side also sustained the loss of two planes that have not yet returned.

250 PRIVATE SCHOOLS ACTIVE IN PHILIPPINES

Conference of These School Heads Will Be Held Next Month

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—Two hundred and fifty-eight private schools representing an enrollment of more than 30,000 are now operating throughout the Philippines.

Of the number of private schools thus authorized by the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare, are 149 kindergarten and elementary schools, 48 secondary schools, 14 colleges and 47 special vocational schools.

The private schools are well scattered throughout the Philippine Islands, it is understood.

At the same time, elementary and kindergarten schools have an enrollment of approximately 20,000 secondary schools 9,000, colleges 2,000, special vocational schools 2,000, with about 2,000 teachers engaged in private schools alone, it was revealed.

Meanwhile, all directors and heads of local private schools and colleges have been invited to a meeting on August 31 by Director Mariano de Lossantos of the Bureau of Private Education to arrange necessary plans for the forthcoming conference among all private school heads in September.

THREE PLANES LOST BY AKYAB RAIDERS

No Damage Caused by Enemy Attack

Domei

RANGOON, August 29.—The Japanese air defense force at Akyab shot down three of the enemy planes that came attacking yesterday afternoon.

As part of their plan to wrest back Burma, the enemy conducted a number of air raids on Akyab yesterday afternoon stealing through the air defense cordon of the Japanese, using in all about 50 B-24's and B-25's. The Japanese anti-aircraft battery went into terrific action and brought down three of the attackers. A number of casualties were sustained among the Burmese and a few buildings destroyed but the damage, on the whole, was quite small.

SENIOR STATESMEN GIVE LUNCHEON FOR CABINET

Thank Prime Minister Tojo and Others for Frequent Meetings Since War Outbreak

In order to thank the Prime Minister and the Cabinet for their frequent meetings with them, the Senior Statesmen invited Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and his Cabinet members to luncheon at the Peers' Club on Monday.

Since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia Prime Minister Tojo, the Cabinet Ministers, and Army and Navy officials had invited the Senior Statesmen, who are former Prime Ministers, and the President of the Privy Council, to the Prime Minister's official residence on many occasions and explained in detail the situations internal and international.

Senior Statesmen Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Koki Hirota, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, General Nobuyuki Abe, and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, all former Prime Ministers attended, and those invited included Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, and President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki.

'SAKE-LESS DAY' RALLY

To Carry Through Wartime Living Completely

A rally "to carry through completely wartime living in remembrance of the great Kanto earthquake" will be held beginning at 5 p.m. at the Kyoritsu Kodo at Hitotsu-bashi, Kanda-ku, on September 1, the 20th "Sake-less Day," sponsored by the Tokyo Prohibition Federations' Sake-less Day Alliance. Speakers will include Yoshihisa Hara, vice-president of the Tokyo Prohibition Association, Dr. Seiichiro Ono, of Tokyo Imperial University, and General Ayao Kishimoto, former Mayor of Tokyo. There will also be entertainment.

Vice-Ministers Meet

A regular Vice-Ministers' meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence beginning at 8 a.m. Friday. Various current problems were discussed and the meeting was adjourned at 8:30 a.m.

Plans Progressing Without Hitch, Foreign Scribes Are Told

ENEMY POSITION HIT

Board of Information President Points Out Internal Weakness in Their Countries

President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information in an interview with resident foreign correspondents at 11 a.m. Monday declared that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is making steady progress in military, political, economic and cultural spheres while the relations among the Axis Powers remain as firm and cordial as ever despite the recent political change that took place in Italy.

Mr. Amau expressed his firm conviction that Italy, despite the trying circumstances confronting her, will faithfully live up to international fidelity as one of the signatories of the Tripartite Pact and continue to forge ahead toward the prosecution of the common war.

Referring to Germany's strategic position at present, President Amau pointed out that the European fortification in which the Wehrmacht is strongly entrenched is the most favorable military position for the Reich.

The President of the Board of Information further pointed to the internal weakness of the political and military structures of the Anglo-American camp and declared that this factor is bound to cause final explosion and collapse of enemy countries.

Sympathy to Bulgarians

At the outset of the interview, President Amau expressed a condolence for the demise last Saturday, August 28, of His Majesty King Boris III of Bulgaria. He said: "The entire Japanese people share the grief with the Bulgarian people in the loss of their great King and leader of Bulgaria. We Japanese remember the great accomplishments of the late King and his wisdom and courage which have enabled his nation to go through the critical days following the last Great War to the present greatness. We have no doubt that the Bulgarian nation rallying around the new King will continue to march on the road to attain the common objective as a signatory of the Tripartite Pact."

President Amau's statement follows:

"Since my last interview with you, the United States and Britain as usual have always been in a state of irritation, with their political and military leaders having held frequent conferences to find some means of breaking through the impasse in the war situation and to hatch political conspiracies.

"In sharp contrast to the state of affairs in the enemy camp, Japan is making firm and steady progress in the task of construction through the length and breadth of Greater East Asia. Militarily, we have built and consolidated a powerful position for sure victory while in the political sphere, there have taken place such notable developments as the complete restoration by China of its independence and sovereignty and the independence of Burma, with the independence of the Philippines and the increased participation of the Indonesian people in government soon to be realized.

"Following the complete defeat of enemy forces, a great task of restoring all the peoples of Greater East Asia to their rightful inheritance has proceeded without the slightest hitch. In the economic field, thanks to the wholehearted cooperation of the various countries and people of this great region, the basis of co-prosperity which is being laid is becoming increasingly stable while even in the cultural field great promise is seen in the desire and efforts to create a more inclusive and vaster culture and literature as attested by the resolutions and speeches made at the Greater East Asia Literary Conference which has just been concluded.

Defense Solidified

"In other words, Greater East Asia has rid itself completely of the baneful influences of the American, British and Dutch aggressors and has constructed and solidified the strong position of common defense. At the

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG INCREASE NOTED IN PHILIPPINE FIRMS

Manila Journal Hails Transfer Of Shipping Association Management

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—Attesting to general business revival of new Philippines, hundreds of commercial firms have been reopened during the last seven months, while the value of real estate transactions registered a noteworthy increase.

According to the latest figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, a total of 1,359 industrial establishments reopened from January to July this year of which 1,236 resumed business from January to June and 123 in July.

Many Plants Reopened

Since the organization of the Philippine Executive Commission from January last year to July this year a grand total of 2,576 industrial plants have been reopened, the figures showed.

On the other hand, the value of real estate transactions during the first half of this year totalled 26,247,255 pesos, which, when added to transactions made during the entire year of 1942, gives a total of 34,123,413.

According to census officials with the approach of independence, business transactions are expected to increase further assuring the healthy economic development of the new Philippines Government.

Tribune Hails Decision

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—Commenting editorially on the transfer of the management of the Philippine Shipping Association to the Filipinos, the Tribune this morning declared, "This move is in sharp contrast with the policy of the United States and reveals further the true intentions of Japan."

Asserting the importance of shipping in a country like the Philippines, it said, "Our early forbearers and early western adventurers came on boats to build a new nation on this island. And the western Imperialists made fast boats to colonize, to convert and exploit our country and people.'"

It added: "Water transport was an important power in the past only in so far as it took care of bringing sugar, hemp, and copra from the southern islands to Manila for shipment to the manufacturing centers in America. Shipping was not thought of in connection with establishing contacts between regional groups so that the Tagalogs, Pampagos and Ilocanos of Luzon might meet the Visayans and Marnaws of Visaya in Mindanao. In this way the United States purposely kept the power of shipping from the Filipinos and gave the least consideration to Philippine national welfare."

The journal concluded: "What a contrast in the policy and how revealing is the true intention of Japan's step in placing the management of the Philippine Shipping Association under the initiative and responsibility of the Filipinos."

Big Progress Seen

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—As the Philippines speeds toward independence, increasing economic development and progress is seen everywhere on the archipelago. From Malolos, Bulcan Province, it is reported that the Biak-Na-Bato Lime and Cement Factory capitalized at 300,000 pesos recently was formed in San Meiuel to develop the lime mineral resources in Sibul Springs.

According to Miguel Manuzon, technical adviser of Rizal Cement, Sibul lime is considered one of the best in East Asia. Heading the new organization are Pablo Payawal as president, Florentino Viola as general manager, and Cecilio Deleon as treasurer.

Meanwhile, from Cabanatuan, Nuevaeci Province, it is learned that the Bureau of Planting Industries is encouraging and instructing farmers in new methods to increase the production of rice and other agricultural products.

The Maligaya Rice Experiment Station in Munoz, the newly established San Cristo Seed Farm, and the Provincial Nursery at Cabanatuan are rendering farmers valuable service in this respect.

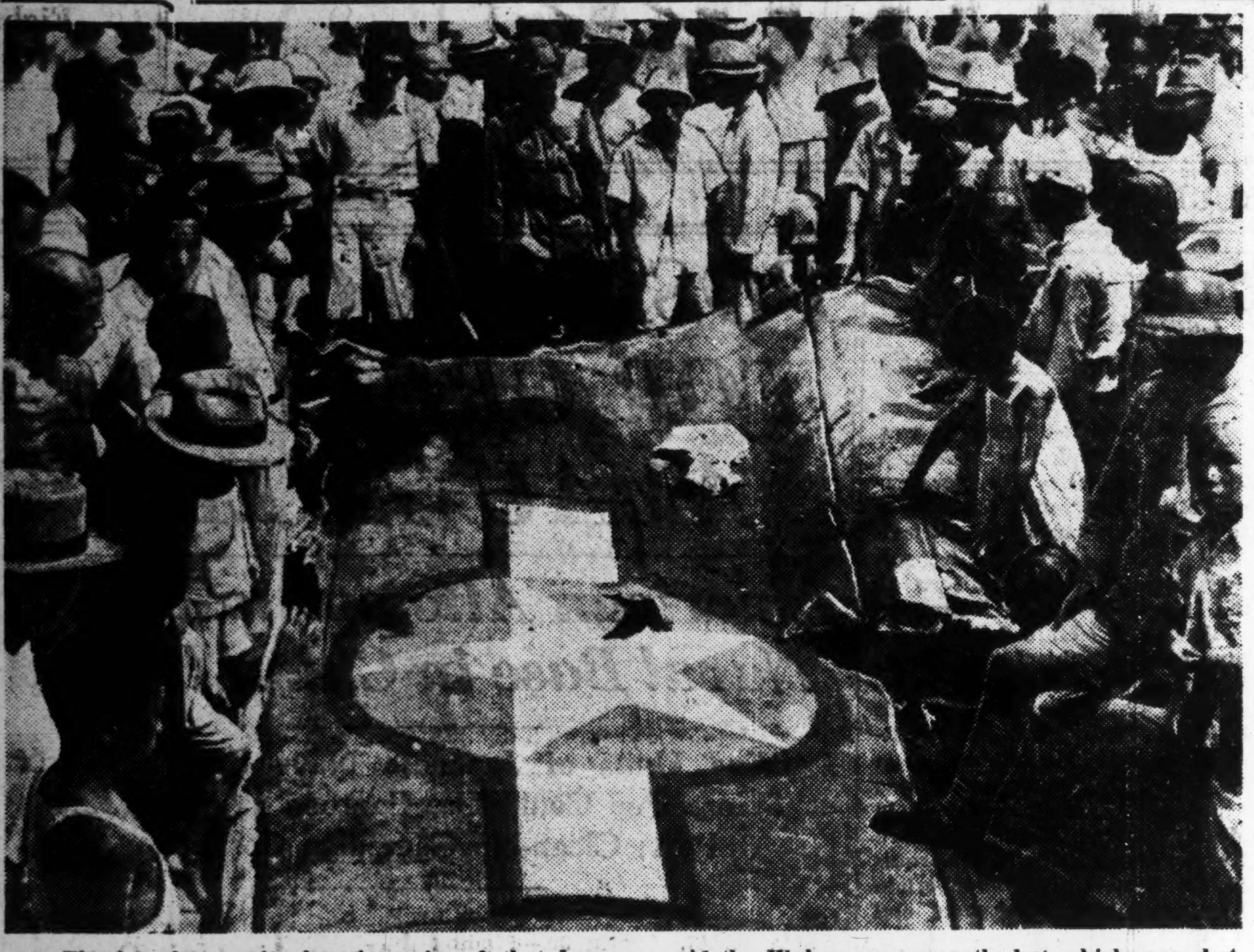
Meanwhile the production of castor beans is being encouraged in Rizal Province with seeds having been distributed by municipal agricultural inspectors for allotment to farmers. At the same time Governor Luis Ferrer of Cavite Province issued instructions regulating the cattle industry, placing it on a healthier basis.

20,000 New Zealanders Killed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—The number of New Zealand ground forces killed since the start of the war has now reached 20,000, the New Zealand Government has revealed, a wire from Wellington discloses.

Wuhan Grave for U.S. Plane



The fate that awaits American aircraft that dare to molest the peaceful areas of China is clear from the above picture showing the miserable remains of one of the enemy planes, which attempted to raid the Wuhan area recently but which was shot down, being watched by a crowd of gleeful Japanese and Chinese.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

POSITION SOLID, DECLARES AMAU

(Continued from Page 1)

same time, all necessary steps to ensure this region a heretofore undreamt-of prosperity and happiness, politically, economically and otherwise, are moving forward steadily and surely.

"The relations among Japan, Germany and Italy have always been very cordial but they have never been so cordial as now. Italy is one of the signatories of the Tripartite Alliance and a member to the agreement not to make a separate peace. A short time ago, there was a political change in Italy but the present Government of Italy has officially notified and declared to the public that Italy will remain faithful to the treaty and her determination to prosecute the war.

"The Anglo-American countries have tried their utmost to alienate Italy from the Tripartite Powers and to conclude a separate peace with that country but such efforts are bound to failure, considering the attitude and psychology of the Italian people. I understand the Italian psychology as follows: 'We can reconstruct the cities and houses destroyed by the enemy; we can recover the Italian territory occupied by enemy forces, but international reputation, once lost, can never be recovered.'

"Germany is at present taking the offensive as well as defensive on the Eastern Front as occasion demands. On other fronts, she is taking, on the whole, a defensive position. The reason for this attitude is, in my belief, that Germany, if she is taking a defensive stand, is doing so because she has already occupied and consolidated strategically important points.

Germany Strongly Entrenched

"In a long drawn-out war no country will always continue to take the offensive. For some time it is possible that it would prefer to take a defensive position. Germany is now strongly entrenched in what is called the Fortress of Europe and anywhere on the European continent she is ready to give battle. To Germany this is the most favorable position.

"The Anglo-American countries are now clamoring for the creation of a second front. But the weakness of Britain and America is well-known even during this war, as pointed out by the German press. The Anglo-American armies have not a record of ever winning in land battles by taking the offensive. In the last war, the American and British forces were in West European trenches, with the French army waiting the offensive to be taken by Germany.

"The Anglo-American press has boastingly publicized the so-called success in the Sicilian Campaign. According to the German press reports, however, the enemy lost one third of his invading forces even in that small island and moreover, spent a much longer time than he had previously expected. The undue delay of the Sicilian Campaign has been a cause for much complaint by the British and American press.

"Probably, the Anglo-American Powers, in view of the internal political circumstances in their countries, are now impatient to bring the war to a quick end. If war is prolonged and the loss of lives increases, there will be more serious unrest in their home fronts. Even now there are, in the United States, what is called the 'battle of Washington' and political disputes in the Senate, the seriousness of which is bound to lead to an eventual explosion.

"Economically also, mounting difficulties are confronting the enemy camp while discontentment is growing among the public. Such circumstances are sure to cause an economic collapse.

Americans Lack Discipline

"As for the American fighting services, it is a well-known fact that they lack essential discipline. Their behavior in North Africa, for example, has become the object of much criticism.

"Considering all these circumstances, we can conclude that the Anglo-American camp is very anxious to bring an end to the war within this year through their offensive. That their plans would be crushed by the Axis forces is quite clear, however."

Asked by a correspondent to comment on the recent Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Quebec, Mr. Amau pointed out that even the British and American public as well as the press have been dissatisfied with the results of the conference. "To cite an example," said Mr. Amau, the New York Herald Tribune made very sarcastic remarks in its editorial: 'We set the stage for another Churchill-Roosevelt conference with battalions of cameramen and with important work doubtless being done in the wings; but with every promise of a lot of large, meaningless and high-sounding public statements to keep the customers happy until the next time.'

"The British press, meanwhile, openly expressed its dissatisfaction with the results of the Quebec parley on August 25 and 26 by declaring that it had expected but failed to get more definite statements. As the Herald Tribune aptly asserted, what really counts is not the meeting but the result of the meeting.

"To the enemy, as to us, there is no first front or second front, no European front or Asiatic front. Each side will attack every point of the enemy's vulnerability.

Nanking Making Progress

In reply to a question regarding Chungking's power of resistance and Japan's new China policy, Mr. Amau remarked:

"Many Chinese in Chungking are beginning to realize that they have lost their casus belli as the result of our new policy. As reported by the press, many Chungking military leaders have recently manifested their desire to cooperate with Japan and have surrendered their arms. The Nanking Government is really cooperating with Japan more and more earnestly.

"Moreover, such famous writers as Lin Yu-tang and others are beginning to make attacks on American and British imperialism. There are many other examples to show such an inclination of Chinese psychology."

Filipino Scientist Discovers Formula For Use of Cassava

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—A Filipino chemist recently discovered a formula for the use of cassava flour in making bread of excellent quality, it was learned today. The discoverer of the formula expressed his desire to give the Government the preference to private firms in commercial use of the formula. While cassava flour has been used extensively in making bread and cakes in Filipino homes, it has never been utilized commercially. However, the introduction of the new formula undoubtedly will bring about the reopening of hundreds of commercial bakeries, simultaneously with the increase of the production of cassava in the provinces.

NIPPON NAVY SCORES VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

its mark in an enemy vessel. Flames shot out of the vessel, black smoke rose to two and three hundred meters, and quickly it was swallowed up by the sea. All this did not take ten seconds. Only on this occasion did the men on the bridge forget that they were in midst of combat; a wave of applause rang out.

The quick-fleeing remnant enemy worked itself out of view and it was after midnight of the 12th that the battle was over. At the time of the second engagement the moon had already gone down and the seas were pitch dark. But we were able to fight completely, feeling as we do during training. In contrast to this, the crewmen of a comrade ship definitely saw two enemy destroyers, which had apparently come following a cruiser, become panicky in midst of battle and begin fighting each other furiously. They fought on until they both broke apart in two; each sending the other to a watery grave.

Our Damage Small

Our Unit came back just like this, with no damage done except one cruiser severely damaged. Even now, when the battle is over, the heroic sight of the cruiser which allowed us to fight, completely sacrificing itself, is impressed deeply in our minds. That indeed was a silent lesson taught us young men; the cruiser set an example to us of the Navy's traditions.

Following the experience of this night battle, following the Night Battle of Kula Gulf, we have further solidified our firm belief that our destroyer squadrons are absolutely invincible in fleet versus fleet action. Without any doubt the fighting in this area will become further intense but we have only to make still more intense our determination to seek the enemy and annihilate it and drive forward until the day the remnant enemy fleets are blasted from all surfaces of the seas.

Ciano, Wife Escape

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs who had been confined at his residence in Rome, slipped through the surveillance of the officers in charge, and escaped with his wife and three children, according to the Corriere della Sera.

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HONGKONG IS RISING AS IMPORTANT PORT

Trade and Shipping Improves Rapidly Under New Effective Structure

Domei

HONGKONG, August 30.—Fast rising to the fore as an important center of transit trade, Hongkong hums with the activities of its various developments. In order to properly discharge its share in the prosecution of the war, the authorities have laid out guiding principles of a trade policy in order to procure from neighboring areas the necessary foodstuffs, light industry materials and other commodities.

This has brought to light the permanent trade agreement with Kwangtung Province and other maritime parts of South China, the Philippines, Shanghai and Shonan, and the temporary agreement with French Indo-China, Burma, Malai and other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Taiwan. The preparations for trade with North China and Manchoukuo are in steady progress. On the other hand, the reinforcement of shipping facilities are being given due consideration and are materializing in the following activities: the mass production under the direct management of the Government-General of seaworthy sailing vessels of minor tonnage, organization of sailing vessel associations and of ocean-going junk guilds, and the establishment of seamen's clubs and of the Administration's training institute for crews. Under the prevailing circumstances, these measures are occupying the foremost attention of the authorities, and are believed to be the corner-stones for the reconstruction of Hongkong. The active execution of these programs are enlivening remarkably the trade and shipping of Hongkong today. Following is a survey of the improvements in the shipping facilities for the Interchange of materials and goods at Hongkong:

Under Planned Control

Hongkong trade has now been shifted from a laissez-faire condition to a planned control to cope with the circumstances brought about by the overnight conversion of Hongkong's intrinsic character. This control affects the concentration of staple products and the promotion of wartime trade. The first step in this renovation took the form of the Trade Control Decree promulgated in September of last year. It envisaged the trade in Hongkong to be conducted, in principle, through the channel of the Hongkong Trade Association, the maritime trade to give shares, on permit, to those outside the Association. The Hongkong Trade Association was organized last October on the basis of the Trade Control Decree with the view to obtaining and securing the necessary materials and products, and to coordinate and lubricate their wholesale distribution. Placed under effective control, Hongkong trade has been given an undeviating orientation. This year the permit system, which has been affecting exportation, only extended its range and replaced the report system privileging importation. Needless to state the revision aimed at the appropriate and effective utilization of funds and the acquisition of indispensable goods.

Hongkong shines with the prospect of growing into a transit trade center on a grand scale. The commodities which are shipped from the various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and unloaded on the wharves of Hongkong, are born away by small vessels to Canton and to other destinations along the Chinese coast. The position of Hongkong as a transit trade port was confirmed on the occasion of the South China Economic Liaison Conference, held in February last year at Canton. The resolution was actually put into execution in May. The intermediary role of Hongkong, which does not at present go beyond a port of transit trade and a port of call on the coastal routes, is destined to expand into a great port of transit trade where the products of the northern and southern spheres will be inter changed.

Held Last Year

Now regarding the trade agreement between Hongkong and Kwangtung, at the first meeting of the Hongkong Canton Economic Liaison Conference held in Hongkong last year on July 3 and, the delegates from the two ports discussed actual means to recover the trades suspended during hostilities and to stimulate the normal interchange of necessary materials and products. It was decided that for the three-month period of July, August and September, Canton was to ship fish, meat, staple foodstuffs, fruits, charcoal and faggot, and in exchange Hongkong was to ship goods in excess, or those expected to be imported, such as medicinal herbs, bicycle parts, dyes, woolen goods, paper, etc. The first quota was exchanged in August.

The expiry date of the agreement was extended to December last year at the second meeting of the Liaison Conference, held at Canton on September 22, 1942. The amount of the goods itemized to be exchanged by the agreement was revised to ¥2,400,000 for Canton and ¥1,200,000 for Hongkong. Routines were simplified in view of the experiences obtained during the first three months, and efficiency increased. The two ports are now linked in an inseparable relationship by trade under the agreement, which is to be revised quarterly according to the changes in conditions.

In regard to trade with the Philippines, Hongkong exports manufactured goods such as manila rope, refined sugar, paper, cigarettes, etc. In return it imports manila hemp, raw sugar, tobacco leaf, palm oil and other raw materials. The amount of goods exchanged total X X yen.

Under the agreement with Shanghai, Hongkong is supplied with goods amounting to ¥2,500,000, comprising of bean-cake, salad oil, wheat flour, cotton thread and cloth, etc. Hongkong ships to Shanghai, manila rope, medical herbs, common salt and other goods totaling ¥17,000,000.

An agreement was concluded with Shonan in June last year, whereby Hongkong obtains from Shonan industrial materials, chiefly rubber, and in return ships cigarettes and medicinal herbs, etc.

Temporary agreements are now in force for Hongkong to obtain coal from Taiwan, rice from French Indo-China and rubber from Malai, by barter with manufactured goods.

On the memorable day of Meijisetsu last year—November 3—Hongkong began the building of motor-equipped wooden sailing vessels to discharge its mission as a transit trade port and to secure the necessary commodities. In the course of the next X X years, armadas of X X vessels are planned to be launched. It is one of the grandest projects of the Hongkong Government.

On January 5, 1943, the first boat the "Nanshu Maru," was completed after a remarkably short period of work. Since February to the present time, wooden seacraft have been launched in succession. Actually flotillas of X X vessels are now plying the sea. These small but highly navigable motor sailing vessels are rendering a great service in the transportations of commodities. The management of the shipyards are being transferred from the Government-General to private firms. With the prospect of squadrons of X X vessels to be completed within this year, the building program of motor sailing vessels are going on steadily.

FUJIHARA IS NAMED ON ANOTHER MISSION

Will Conduct Administrative Inspection, This Time of Aircraft Industry

Ginjiro Fujihara, Cabinet adviser and president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, was appointed on Monday as the third Administrative Inspector, according to announcement by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. the same day.

The announcement follows:

"The Government has decided to conduct a third administrative inspection, this time of the aircraft industry. As a result, Mr. Ginjiro Fujihara has been appointed Administrative Inspector for that purpose. This inspection is expected to be made through some time during September."

The first administrative inspection was carried out for about one week from the middle of last May by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board. His inspection was done mainly of iron manufacturing plants in Kanagawa Prefecture.

The second administrative inspection was completed only recently by Mr. Fujihara for a period of about two weeks commencing in the middle of July. Mr. Fujihara visited leading iron plants and coal mines in the Tohoku and Hokkaido districts.

These inspections have contributed a great deal toward a production increase of iron and coal. One of the fruits reaped by the second inspection was Japan's abandonment of its policy to depend upon North China coal.

Great significance is attached to the third inspection, considering the fact that the greatest importance is placed on the aircraft industry in the present wartime requirements. Mr. Fujihara has been ordered to take up this important mission for the second time.

ENEMY LOSES 12 PLANES OFF NAPLES AND SARDINIA

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—The anti-Axis air forces are doggedly continuing their wanton bombings in southern Italy, but on the other hand, the Axis forces are also relentlessly dealing painful blows to the enemy forces with perpetually increasing ferocity.

Anti-Axis air units bombed railway stations and Axis positions in southern Italy yesterday and last night, but the Axis forces were equally active.

In the aerial encounters over the vicinity of Naples and southern Sardinia, 12 anti-Axis planes were downed by German fighter planes, while a British Liberator bomber was shot down in the skies off the northwestern coast of Spain.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

crafty Quebec strategy, however, has turned their relations with the Soviet Union into eternally parallel lines that will never meet.

It may probably be true that the Quebec conference attached the utmost importance to steps connected with the establishment of a second front in Western Europe. One of the steps is the attempted anti-Axis landing on the Balkans. The other is to delay the landing in Western Europe as long as possible, but this is to be done according to the development of fighting strength of the Soviet Union. The anti-Axis countries have in mind the hindrance of the spreading of Soviet influence to the Balkans and the wearing down of the Soviet strength in its war with Germany. It is questionable whether the Soviet Union will be deceived by these wily tactics of America and Britain.

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FOOD CRISIS CAUSES HIGH PRICES IN INDIA

Poor Farm Crops, Crippled Transportation Worsen Internal Disorder

The drastic aggravation of economic conditions and the acute shortage of staple foodstuffs has been confronting India during the past few months, according to Domei reports reaching here, and it is said the distribution of rice has been reduced to less than one half.

The reports revealed that despite Government measures, the intensified shortage of commodities and supplies has inevitably caused the soaring of commodity prices in India The restrictions on transactions with Australia coupled with the unprecedented poor crops in farm products in Eastern India combined to aggravate the economic difficulties of the Indian people, while the shifting of peacetime industries to wartime industries is working havoc on the production of daily necessities.

It was disclosed that India prior to the war imported 2,000,000 tons of rice from Burma annually in order to balance the supply and demand of foodstuffs within India.

With imports from Burma completely shut off simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and farm labor dwindling greatly due to the mobilization of farmers for military service and heavy industries particularly in the eastern Indian provinces such as Bengal and Bihar, a sharp decline is noted in the production of staple cereals such as rice and barley Consequently, the drastic cut in the distribution of rice has already operated in Ceylon and strict restrictions are impending on the supply of other cereals in Madras and Bengal.

Reports further revealed as Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons recently the price of rice in Calcutta rose five times higher than the pre-war level. He said that despite the encouragement to the people to utilize idle land, the food situation in the famine affected areas was too acute to be alleviated and relieved by the mere utilization of idle lands.

The report continued that the hoarding of foodstuffs on the part of millionaires was becoming increasingly noteworthy despite the Government drive for the distribution and delivery of surplus stocks. It is said other daily necessities such as sugar and salt have completely disappeared from the market due to the suspension of imports and the shortage of labor, while Government control services, enforcing severe punishments for blackmarketing and cornering is proving futile due to the lack of a basic distribution and transportation system.

Reports further stated the acute shortage of petroleum was due to the suspension of imports from Burma, crippling the transportation system as well as the operation of the major industries. With the insignificant supply of petroleum from Iran and Iraq, it is not sufficient to alleviate the situation as the general private gasoline consumption has been placed under strict restriction and more than 10,000 automobiles in eastern India have recently been equipped with charcoal and wood gas generators.

Due to the extreme shortage of the supply of paper, consumption is being restricted by Government regulations. It is said that under the provisions of the paper restriction regulations which were revised in November of last year, the packing of articles with paper is confined only to foodstuffs.

It is further disclosed that the acute shortage of commodities as well as the sudden expansion of the munitions industries is accelerating the soaring of prices, while the random issuance of paper notes is causing acute inflationary tendencies Reports in this connection state the note issues by the central Government of India during the past one year totaled seven million rupees, far exceeding the specie reserves and tripling the past high mark.

It is stated the notes not endorsed with specie are losing the credit and trust among the Indian population, who are placing greater importance on gold, silver and other precious metals. This tendency has been further accelerated by the "silver coins reclamation" regulations enacted in April last year.

The present regulations ordered the reclamation of one rupee and half rupee coins minted during the days of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII and called on the people possessing such coins to submit them to the Central Reserve Bank by the end of this year.

This policy was shocking to the Indian people as a prelude to the new forthcoming monetary currency policy of the British Government toward India, and with the domestic conditions in India and the rising tide of the cry for "Indian Independence" and "India for the Indians," the report declared the people of India are now completely estranged from the Indian Government.

THE FLOWER OF OUR ARMY

Unequalled Spirit of Soldiers Displayed by Yamazaki And Other Attu Heroes in Final Attack Against Numerically Superior Foe

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The 100,000,000 people of the Empire are finding themselves in the grip of an indefinable feeling—is it a sense of great sorrow or gratitude or excitement? In the face of a patriotism more intense than one can imagine displayed by Unit Commander Yasuyo Yamazaki and his more than 2,500 officers and men who elected to die in honor in a final attack on the enemy on Attu Island, an attack in which they displayed the spirit of the soldier in a manner that has no equal in ages.

All that the people are beginning to learn to do at the thought of the deeds of the heroes of Attu which have won for them prominent places among the guardian spirits of the country are to bite their tears of blood.

What is that rhythm of the soul, the fighting soul of the heroes of Attu, that keeps on beating the ear-drums of the minds of the people although the heroes have departed from this world?

The glorious death died by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, a death so heroic that even the gods were moved by it to tears had the effect of making the people decide that there was something unusual about the phase that had come in the war. Face to face with the death of the Admiral the slogans "Follow Yamamoto" and "Follow the Fleet-Admiral" suggested themselves to the people, and there was a voice heard universally, shouting these slogans.

Greater Courage Given

Then came the exploits of the heroes of Attu The fighting spirit of the heroes who preferred to die in honor after they had reddened the lingering snow of Attu Island with their own blood inspired the 100,000,000 people with greater courage. It seemed to the people to be a sabre wielded by the hand of Heaven.

There is now developing a tendency for the people in the various strata of the nation to revere the Yamazaki Unit as a unit of hero-gods and to have the 100,000,000 people perpetuate the memory of Unit Commander Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki as Hero-God with Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air, who died gloriously in Burma, and the nine Hero-Gods of the Navy who died bravely deep within Pearl Harbor.

The spirit which was displayed in silence by Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki and more than 2,500 officers and men under him who died in honor on the bleak and lonely island of Attu and their spirit of dying in honor which they displayed in a manner that makes it difficult to find words to describe it adequately are a promise of sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia. It was also a practice in the highest degree of the view of death and life of the Yamato race as is set forth in the Field Service Code where the passage occurs: "It is the supreme spirit of devotion to the service of the public that penetrates death and life. Make a point of transcending life and death and proceed with the performance of the function single-mindedly. Exert yourselves to the utmost both mentally and physically, and delight in living with composure in the great principle that will endure for ever." It was a practice which was done by the heroes of Attu with a conviction that many would come after them.

Bravely Counter-Attacked

The heroes of Attu, although inferior in number, gave battle to the strong enemy force. They carried out endless counter-attacks on the enemy force which was 10 times as strong numerically as they were, and died in honor after they practised the teaching of the Field Service Code which they did when finding themselves under most difficult circumstances involving life and death. They were only too glad to go into the jaws of death at the word of command and in silence and devotion performed their work.

As was pointed out in the citation issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Northeast Area to Lieutenant-General Yamazaki, the late commander of the garrison unit on Attu is a "model of Imperial Army commanders on account of his last act on the field of a decisive battle which was based on the principle of fighting the enemy even to the seventh life."

Flower of the Army

The unit of heroes commanded by Lieutenant-General Yamazaki, that is the garrison unit on Attu Island, may be called the flower of the Imperial Army. There is nothing remarkable about the movement which is making headway among the various classes of the people to perpetuate the memory of Unit Commander Yamazaki and the officers and men under him. The movement is but an expression of the spontaneous feeling on the part of the people.

The conviction of the Imperial Forces that while there is left even a single trooper the enemy forces will not be allowed to have their own way and that officers and men are determined to do or die is the conviction of the 100,000,000 people who believe in victory and in the consummation of the war.

At a time when the War of Greater East Asia is increasing in intensity with desperate America and Britain throwing everything into a general counter-offensive against Japan, the people of the Empire are coming to realize the necessity for them to uphold the spirit of Lieutenant-General Yamazaki and his more than 2,500 officers and men, and march over the bodies of the heroes of Attu to victory over America and Britain.

Burma's Heroism Supreme In Face of Blind Foe Raids

Atrocious Bombing of Non-Military Objects in Rangoon Bravely Withstood by Populace—Defense Against Attacks Bolstered

Editor's Note: The following is the last of a series of three articles on Fighting Burma today by the Asahi correspondent at Rangoon.

"Newcomers from Japan who had never experienced bombings, through sheer curiosity, stood on the street corners and watched the raiding planes go by. Some denounced the air raid shelters as useless while others even said that the act of taking cover was cowardly. But they soon learned! We had dinner with one of these uninitiated men when a bomb dropped not three hundred feet from the cafe. We immediately took shelter in the dugout built in the basement. All through the raid the trembling, pale-faced newcomer did not release his vice-like grip from my feet. Fearing or trembling did not ease the situation.

"Repeated bombings, such as these, soon taught them of the dangers of air raids and soon they were among the first to dive for cover. One should never be out on the street during raids. I happened to be cruising in my car when the warning sirens went off. I left the car for the closest dugout. With a terrific detonation, the bomb dropped on the pavement three hundred yards away.

Out of Shelters Dangerous

"Ninety per cent of those killed and wounded were those out of their shelters. Soldiers, too, not on duty, were ordered into shelters during raids. As I have previously mentioned, the Burmese did not take to cover during the first raids and casualties were quite heavy, but with the enforcement of the elementary air defense lesson—to immediately take cover—casualty figures went down in spite of the increase in air raids.

"The wounded usually died from loss of blood. Those receiving immediate attention from the Army or the Voluntary medical corps mostly survived. Surgeons, too, were mobilized. One doctor told me of the studies on 'frozen' blood which were being made in Japan and that the perfection of such matters will become one of the greatest life-saving factors in future raids.

"In order that first aid may be applied to themselves as well as to others, everybody carried small first aid kits on their hips. The kit, one inch by two, consisted of small pieces of gauze and bandages.

Special Shelters Built

"There was no air defense without air raid shelters. Special air raid shelters were constructed to withstand the test of explosions of 100 kilogram bombs, but these shelters were exceptions. The majority of the shelters were the same as those constructed by the 'Neighborhood Associations' in Japan. During raids, we squatted in these dugouts and held our eyes and ears. If a direct hit scored on the dugout, we just happened to be unlucky. That was fate, our days were numbered. That was the way we looked at it.

"In order to check casualty figures at a minimum, smaller dugouts for four or five men were dug to a height of an adult. Deeper holes were dangerous as near-misses made burials and cave-ins possible. The ideal defense measure was the construction of individual fox-holes and to scatter them over a wide area. Night markers and name plates for these individual holes were helpful suggestions. Some civilians, like soldiers, wore identification tags on themselves.

"Many fantastic tales were told to me in connection with air raid shelters. At one north Burma base snakes of all varieties came out from these shelters, while one soldier found himself grappling with a tiger during a night raid.

Sparks From Tennis Court

"During one night raid, we observed sparks flying from the tennis court in the yard, and close investigation the next morning revealed that sparks were caused by the falling of shrapnel on the concrete court. We knew that we didn't have the chance against such flying pieces of metal, and immediately took upon ourselves the task of building covers for our fox-holes Our crude roof, made with dirt piled upon boards, not only served as a preventive against falling shrapnel but also kept the rain water out of the shelter.

"The day after one of the blind raids by anti-Axis planes, one youthful Japanese pilot told me that he had no face to show the people of Rangoon. Only one out of a formation of nine had been shot down. The previous day three Japanese fighters went up to face nine heavy Consolidated Bombers. The enemy planes opened fire when the Japanese intercepters came within one thousand yards. Whether the bullets found their mark or not did not matter, they were sending out a defensive armor of hot lead.

Has 10 To 12 Guns

"The Consolidated B-24's are said to be equipped with ten to twelve guns, each gun capable of firing at a rate of 1,200 rounds a minute. Nine planes meant seventy-two guns, and if all gunners fired simultaneously, some 86,000 rounds were directed against the interceptors. Furthermore, the enemy bombers were protected with heavy metal plates. One of the three Japanese planes finally penetrated the defense barrage and sent one Liberator down in flames.

"Interception of night bombers was more difficult because the enemy bombers could not be seen. Japanese airmen were lucky to get few fleeting glimpses of these nocturnal bombers. At every opportunity the Japanese gunners opened fire, only to lose track of them again because of the blinding flashes from their own gunfire. During night interceptions, Japanese pilots were unable to see the developments on the ground, but timely fire from our anti-aircraft batteries gave them a vague picture of the various ground positions.

Fighters' Difficulties More

"Enemy bombers came over prepared for interception, but the Japanese fighters, fighting a defensive battle, were faced with more difficult problems. Defenders must be prepared for raids at all time, and patrol flights must be maintained at X X feet in sub-zero temperature or in blistering tropical heat."

Nanking Chief Thanks Kwangtung Governor For Big Contribution

Domei

CANTON, August 29.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China dispatched on August 27 a telegraphic message of appreciation and encouragement to Governor Chen Yao-tsu of the Kwangtung Provincial Government for a ¥6,000,000 donation to the central Government by the people of his Province recently.

Aoki Welcomed On His Arrival In Manchoukuo

(Continued from Page 1)

the cooperation, both material and moral, that Manchoukuo has given us since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Memorable Occasion Recalled

"I especially recall the fact that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on that memorable occasion issued a 'Rescript on Emergency Times' enjoining the entire Manchou nation to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and showing the path which the people of Manchoukuo must take. Also, I am told, His Imperial Majesty has set examples to His people how to conduct themselves in these emergency times even in matters of daily life.

"In January this year His Imperial Majesty commanded the construction of an Imperial Palace and of a Monument to be suspended and since then has had much of the metal works of the Palace furniture and accoutrement detached and contributed to the scrap metal supply. This the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has most gratefully accepted as a gift from the Manchoukuo Government and will distribute to the Imperial Army and Navy toward increasing their fighting strength. The gracious contribution has strengthened our determination to crush the United States and Britain in response to His Imperial Majesty's wishes.

Will Exchange Opinions

"During my visit here I wish to have an unreserved exchange of views with the leaders of the Manchoukuo Government and people."

Mr. Aoki had arrived in China on August 19 to obtain first-hand data on conditions in China following the enforcement of Japan's new policy toward that country and held discussions on concrete steps to be taken to assure the most effective joint prosecution of the war. Mr. Aoki left China and stopped at Dairen on August 29 on his way to Manchoukuo.

The sojourn of Mr. Aoki in the wake of Prime Minister Tojo's visit is expected to tighten the close ties linking Japan and Manchoukuo. This is considered a most important development, considering the vital role Manchoukuo is playing as the great supply base and bulwark of the north.

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

the writer in Calcutta that the conditions in the United Provinces were verging on an agrarian revolution.

About this time the no-rent campaign was started by the Congress in the province. After the Delhi truce, when the no-tax campaign was suspended, the peasants being in the same condition as in 1930, could not pay their rent. In May, the Mahatma tried to mediate in the matter and advised the peasants to pay 50 per cent of their dues—but that also they could not. Thereupon the Government remitted a portion of the land revenue and maintained that that was enough. The peasants thought otherwise and on their behalf, the Provincial Congress Committee tried to carry on negotiations with the Government.

In November, matters reached a crisis. The Government demanded that the peasants should pay up their dues pending negotiations. The peasants demanded, on the contrary, that pending negotiation, the collection should be suspended. At this stage the Provincial Congress Committee approached Sardar V. Patel, the Congress President, and Mahatma Gandhi, who was then in Europe, for advice.

The Mahatma left it to the Committee to do as it thought best. The Peasants' League (Kishan League) of the United Provinces then took the matter in hand and informed the Congress Committee that if they did not start the no-rent campaign, it would be launched by the Kishan League. Faced with the possibility of losing its hold on the masses, the Provincial Congress Committee decided to commence the no-rent campaign.

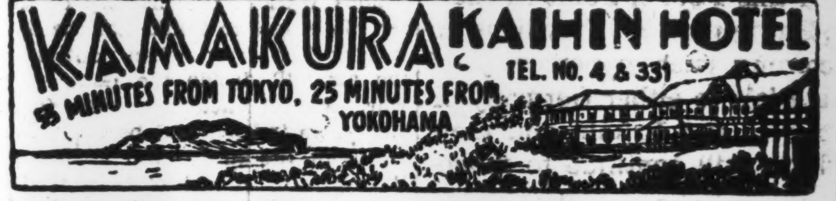
Immediately as this was done, an ordinance was issued for suppressing that campaign. A large number of arrests was made under the ordinance and about the middle of December, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sherwani were leaving Allahabad for Bombay, to make preparations for the reception of the Mahatma, they were arrested in the train.

33 Enemy Aircraft Shot Down in China

(Continued from Page 1)

two planes self-blasted and one not yet returned, making a total of three planes. Thus the number of enemy planes shot down totals 33 (10 uncertain).

During this period the Japanese Forces lost a total of eight planes, which either self-blasted themselves or otherwise failed to return. But the enemy, subjected to furious Japanese attacks and counter-action, had 33 of its planes shot down, with the loss ratio standing at four to one. No matter how persistently the enemy attempts to move in a raid on Japan it will be blasted on each occasion.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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1943

The Demise of King Boris III

It is with the deepest regret that we learn of the demise of King Boris III of Bulgaria and we most respectfully tender our sincerest condolences to the new King, Simeon II, and all members of the Royal Family and the entire nation of Bulgaria on this sad bereavement. The late King's great contribution to the Axis cause will ever be remembered most gratefully by all the nations which are fighting for a new world order. King Boris III unfortunately did not live to see this grand work of creating a new world order accomplished, but the work left unfinished by His Royal Majesty will be carried on as vigorously by the new King and his people who, as indicated by the proclamation issued on August 28 by Bogdan Filoff, the Premier and Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, will unfalteringly "walk together along the way chosen by the late King Boris thereby answering the late Sovereign's will."

The late King Boris III acceded to the Throne on October 3, 1918, at the age of 24, in succession to King Ferdinand I who abdicated, taking upon himself the responsibility for defeat in the first World War. His country was then beset with many difficulties, internally and externally. Bulgaria had lost important parts of her land under the Treaty of Neuilly in consequence of her defeat in the second Balkan War and in the first World War. The Agrarian Party established despotic rule in 1918 and there was a coup d'etat in July, 1923, and in May, 1934, there was another coup d'etat by the military. In these difficult times, the King showed considerable adroitness in his manipulation of the various domestic influences. While endeavoring to tide the country over the series of crisis, His Royal Majesty was on the qui vive for the opportunity to recover the lost territories and to extend the national prestige abroad.

At the outbreak of the European war in September, 1939, the late King adopted a friendly attitude toward Germany and Italy and in September, 1940, his country recovered South Dobruja from Rumania through the good offices of Germany and Italy. On the peaceful advance of the Germans into Rumania in October of the same year, Bulgaria entered into closer relations with the Axis Powers and joined the Tripartite Pact on March 1, 1941, when the peaceful advance of the German forces into Bulgaria took place. As war broke out between Germany and Jugoslavia in April of the same year, the Bulgarian forces advanced into the Macedonian provinces, and, when the Germans later marched on Greece, Bulgaria likewise sent her troops into a portion of that country. In May, Bulgaria placed these districts under her administration.

The outbreak of the German-Soviet War in June, 1941, put Bulgaria in a very delicate position, for while on the one hand she is Germany's ally, she had on the other always been friendlily disposed toward the Soviet Union in view of the history of the founding of the country and for racial and other reasons. In this difficult situation, she acted wisely, however, and under an understanding with Germany, she, unlike Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia and Croatia, refrained from sending her troops to the Eastern front, confining her attention to the maintenance of peace and order in the Balkans, in Serbia in particular. As the second front issue came more prominently to the fore with the progress of the war situation, Bulgaria forged even closer ties of cooperation with Germany, and her army, twenty division strong, is fulfilling the duty of maintaining peace and order within the old Jugoslavia and of providing against the possible landing of Anglo-American forces in Greece.

This staunch comradeship-in-arms between Bulgaria and the Axis Powers will go on growing under the reign of the new Bulgarian King who, it may be confidently expected, will leave nothing undone to fulfil the wishes of his late Royal Father for final Axis victory.

Wallace's Betrayal of the Atlantic Charter

Of course the Atlantic Charter is eminently practicable and possible, asserted Vice-President Wallace of the United States last Friday in a statement intended to reinforce President Roosevelt's recent speech before the Canadian Parliament. But in the very next breath, Wallace himself unintentionally betrayed how impracticable and impossible it is to put the Atlantic Charter into effect under the narrowly prejudiced leadership which prevails in hate-crazed America. For, according to the unconscious admission of this naive bigot, the Atlantic Charter does not really mean what it purports to say, or at least the American leaders have no intention of applying the Atlantic Charter in a way which its provisions outwardly seem to imply.

The United States and Britain will endeavor, Point Four of the Atlantic Charter solemnly states, "to further the enjoyment by all states great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity." But according to Vice-President Wallace, this does not mean what it seems to say. Questioned about it, he replied that even after the war "we would have to think twice" about allowing Germany and Japan access to trade and raw materials. For, he honestly admitted, "We don't want to build up some future Japanese Empire."

In other words, the framers of the Atlantic Charter well recognized the incontrovertible fact that world peace cannot be maintained without guaranteeing to all nations without discrimination a fair and equal opportunity of access to raw materials on which their very existence depends. So in their professed aims designed to mislead the world, Roosevelt and Churchill included this Fourth Point in their Atlantic Charter. But in practice, they have no intention of according such opportunity of access to raw materials to either Germany or Japan. Only America and Britain and their subservient satellites will continue to monopolize the world; others will be barred in the future as in the past, if Wallace and his associates have their way.

Such a complete discrepancy between their professed ideals and their actual intentions on the part of the Anglo-Americans is not at all surprising. Their every action over a long period has belied their words, and no one can have any illusions as to the purely propagandistic character of the Atlantic Charter. Churchill himself has admitted as much when he, even more bluntly than Wallace, declared that he had no intention of abiding by the provisions of such a legally non-binding agreement. Despite all that Roosevelt and Wallace may say for foreign consumption about the practicability of the Atlantic Charter, the inadvertent slips of the Anglo-American leaders in their unconscious moments disclose how insincere are their pretensions.

What is most surprising about the attitude of the American leaders, however, is not their insincerity. It is their colossal stupidity. After their experience following the last World War when the iniquitous Versailles settlement so effectively served to sow the seeds of the next war, they should have learned that any world system which forcibly withholds opportunities from some nations while conferring disproportionate opportunities to other nations can only breed danger and suffering for all. They should have learned that to deny essential raw materials to some nations while other nations enjoy more than their fair share cannot but help invite further wars.

By including Point Four in the Atlantic Charter, the American leaders show that they are not ignorant of this inescapable truth. Yet their narrow prejudice and their venomous spirit of hate is so overpowering that they openly admit that they are planning to violate their own better judgment. Under such leadership, it is no wonder that the Atlantic Charter appears so impracticable! Under such leadership, it is no wonder that America and her allies are doomed for the destruction which they so richly deserve!

A Year Ago Today

August 31, 1942

Prince Teh, who was elected to continue in office as chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, formally took office today.

* * *

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasaba Party, which is now in session in New Delhi, today passed a resolution demanding the immediate recognition of Indian Independence.

* * *

Major James Roosevelt, eldest son of the United States President, barely escaped being wounded during the battle at Makin Island when Japanese Forces successfully repulsed an attempted United States landing.

ABSOLUTE AIR POWER BECOMES IMPORTANT FACTOR IN WARFARE

Further Developments in Aerial Weapons Predicted—Coordination of Japanese Armed Services Excellent

By RYOTARO NAKAI
(From the Taiheiyo)

Every one knows that the brilliant exploits in the War of Greater East Asia have been won by the tight cooperation of the Army, Navy and the Air Force. Little has been made public, however, regarding the method or technique of joint operations by the three branches of the fighting service. This is as it should be during a war. Neither should even experts indulge in idle talks about strategy. With such thoughts in mind, the writer proposes to make a commentary on those fundamentals of land-sea-air coordination tactics with which people at large should be familiar.

In some countries, the air force is independent of the army and navy, while in others the air arm is attached, separately, to the land and sea forces. There have been arguments as to which system to adopt. The question is one which, presumably, will find a natural solution on the basis of the outcome of the current war.

Of one thing we may be certain: future development in the air arm will be beyond imagination. There have been no few instances where the mastery of the sea has led to the command of land also. On the other hand, instances are not lacking where capture of sea-power has not compelled prompt capitulation.

Air Mastery Is Key

Not so with the mastery of the air: It at once spells the command of land and sea as a sequel. Herein lies the importance of the control of the air. While it is true that air strength alone is not a decisive factor today, there is no over-stating the influence of the might of the air arm on land and sea operations, so much so that the idea is prevalent that there can be no operations without the mastery of the air. It is safe to think that the day is bound to dawn when control of the air will decide the issue of a war. As to whether the air force should be independent or not, actualities of the future will decide on the basis of the absolute necessity of the mastery of the air.

Modern war is a coordinated land-sea-air war, which will become more and more high-geared as time goes on. The success of coordination tactics will depend on absolute supremacy in the air. It will not be too much to say that army-navy-air force collaboration is unachievable without adequate air strength.

The splendid German operations in the early stage of the current war were ascribable, no doubt, to admirable cooperation between the land and sea forces. Such cooperation, it can be said, was made possible by the superiority of the Luftwaffe.

By this it is not implied, however, that the land and sea forces are subordinate to the air force. The respective strengths of the three should be so organized and utilized as to ensure the utmost success of three-dimensional operations. After forcing France to her knees, Germany with a powerful air force subjected London to repeated torrential bombing, but has been unable to force a decisive issue out of it. If Germany had possessed land and sea forces with special equipment to enable successful landing in the wake of the telling air raids, Britain today might be under German rule. The land and sea forces should be so equipped as to make the most of superior air strength.

Axiom Will Change

Before the advent of air arm, it was axiomatic that he who gained control of the sea would gain control of the world. The axiom will eventually be changed to: "He who gains mastery of the air will gain mastery of the world." But control of the air alone is not a decisive factor, any more than is the command of the sea alone. Victory comes when the enemy's army has been annihilated. History attests to this. Herein lies the absolute importance of the army. Nevertheless, the current global war has shown clearly how unsuccessful land and sea operations can be unless backed by supremacy in the air. Progress in air arm has revolutionized warfare.

Even before aircraft was known, the golden rule in battle was to out-top the enemy by taking advantage of topographical conditions. Mastery of the air is the full embodiment of this golden rule. In the last European War, three-dimensional operations were in their infancy. Yet bombing was already practised, while aircraft was used for surveying gunfire range, etc. Patrol was the most purposeful and common duty assigned to air units. The rapid strides the air arm has made in the subsequent 20 odd years have resulted in a coordinated warfare we are witnessing today in the East and West. Some of the salient features of this latest warfare are:

1. In the early stage of the current European War, Germany mobilized her air strength in full and, after securing mastery of the air, marched land troops, which maintained tight cooperation with the Luftwaffe. It is no exaggeration to say that the success of German operations lay in collaboration between the land and air forces. This was an epoch in the annals of war. It has shown that large-scale mobilization of land troops will be extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, without the mastery of the air, just as, in former times, command of the sea had to precede trans-oceanic campaign.

2. A material change has come over fortress warfare. It will be recalled that, for the reduction of Port Arthur, the Imperial Forces after many hard battles captured the 203-meter height and sealed the activities of the enemy fleet in the naval port and this led to the capitulation of the fortress.

Looking back on the operations against Bataan, Corregidor or Singapore fortress, however, we find that, when our air units secured bases near enough for the bombing of the enemy fortress, the enemy's naval base there was exposed to a serious menace and ceased to be useful when our air units gained mastery of the air. The fortress had to be reduced because the enemy fell back on it and kept up resistance, but the fortress as a naval base lost much of its value with the loss of the mastery of the air over it. This means that a fortress becomes of little value unless defended from the air.

3. As is well-known, the progress in aircraft has brought about a very notable change in naval warfare also. The writer is no expert in naval strategy and so refrains from discussing this point. How vulnerable fleets and transports can be without protection from the air has been clearly shown by the naval engagements in the current war.

This development is sure to elicit pros and cons over the big-gun big-ship principle. The writer feels that it is premature to denounce this principle at this time. With the mastery of the air definitely in hand, there can be no change in the might of guns and ships. Conceivably, however, a change will be introduced in the equipment of ships.

Value of Air Bases Recognized

4. The War of Greater East Asia has aroused recognition of the value of air bases at sea. The value of small islands as "unsinkable, though immobile, aircraft carriers" requires no reiteration. The fact that struggle for these air bases has been another occasion for coordinated land-sea-air warfare is a new development born of the War of Greater East Asia.

5. Still another new phase, totally unseen in past wars, is the absolute necessity of combined land-sea-air activities for landing operations. The landing operations in Malai and the Philippines were exemplary, particularly as they were carried out with such success and with very slight damage when mastery of the air and sea had to be fought for. This feat was accomplished through the close cooperation among the Army, Navy and the Air Force, an outline of which has been made public.

For still more grandiose operations in the future, greater ingenuity will have to be exercised in coordination tactics. Landing operations will prove extremely difficult unless the enemy air strength has been blasted, and it will probably be necessary to devise some special strategy or equipment or landing purposes.

Now, the fundamental requisite in war is the harmony of men. When there is perfect harmony, the independence or otherwise of the air force is beside the question. There can be no successful three-dimentional operations without harmony among the land, sea and air forces. A crisis may bring about harmony, but durable harmony cannot be attained overnight. Improvised harmony is liable to crack when a war becomes drawn-out or faces a deadlock. Harmonious collaboration, to be water-tight, must be nurtured constantly.

A spirit of willing sacrifice is indispensable to harmony. This spirit was amply displayed by our Army Wild Eagles when they escorted the transport fleets at the time of the landing operations in Malai. The writer can never forget the self-sacrificing cooperation given by Navy air units during a campaign in Central China.

Equally important is ingenious command. As long as there is excellent command, it is immaterial weather the air force should be independent or is attached to the Army and Navy. The fact must not be lost sight of, I think, that able command is at the bottom of cooperation between the German army and air force.

In conclusion, the issue of the War of Greater East Asia depends to a very great extent on the success of a coordinated land-sea-air tactics. In a continental war, army-air force collaboration is the principal requisite, while in an ocean war, only navy-air force unity is to be stressed. The War of Greater East Asia demands closest unity among the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XIII

The Fight Resumed (1932)

True to his habit of travelling by the lowest class available, the Mahatma arrived in Bombay as a deck-passenger by S. S. Pilsna on December 28, 1931. Elaborate arrangements had been made by the Bombay Congress Committee to accord him a right royal reception. Thanks to the propaganda of the Congress, the failure of the Mahatma to achieve something tangible for his country at the London Conference had not produced any depressing effect. And judging from the warmth, cordiality and affection displayed at the reception, one would think that the Mahatma had returned with Swaraj in the hollow of his hand.

The same evening he spoke at a mass meeting of 200,000 people at Azad Maidan. Only with the help of loudspeakers could his voice be audible to that vast gathering. The festivity over, the Mahatma settled down to business. Reports from different parts of the country were duly placed before him. It was soon evident that the situation was materially different from what it was when he had sailed from Bombay toward the end of August. It looked as if the Government had been waiting till Mahatma Gandhi sailed from Bombay in order to start a policy of ruthless repression. The two authors of the Delhi Pact being away from India, the Government could treat that document as a scrap of paper.

Events of 1931

It is necessary to recapitulate briefly the events of 1931 which led to a crisis at the end of the year rendering imperative a resumption of the civil-disobedience campaign. After the Karachi Congress, youth and labor circles continued to condemn the Delhi Pact. The Provincial Youth Conference (Naujawan Bharat Sabha) of the United Provinces held at Muttra in May and presided over by the writer, passed a resolution of disapproval. In July a session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held in Calcutta under the Presidency of the writer, where a similar resolution was passed.

While trade union circles merely kept up vocal opposition to the Delhi Pact, the revolutionaries in Bengal, exasperated by the repressive policy of the Government, created a serious crisis in the province.

The Armoury Raid in Chittagong in April 1930, was an aggressive act, but it was on the whole an isolated one. The subsequent acts of terrorism in other parts of Bengal, were acts of retaliation or reprisal rather than acts of aggression.

In Dacca, the principal city of East Bengal, in August 1930, Mr. Lowman, the head of the Intelligence Branch of the Police was assassinated and the District Superintendent of Police was seriously wounded. The Dacca police had been harsh and brutal in dealing with Satyagrahi volunteers engaged in peaceful picketing of foreign-cloth and liquor shops and in other non-violent activity.

Simpson Killed

Towards the end of 1930, the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, Lieut.-Col. Simpson, was assassinated in his office in the Government secretariat buildings in Calcutta. But prior to that, there had been indescribable ill-treatment of political prisoners in many prisons in Bengal and all appeals made to the Government for redress had been of no avail.

The murder of Mr. Peddie, Magistrate of Midnapore, in 1931, and subsequently of two of his successors was the result of the untold atrocities committed by the forces of the Crown in Midnapore District in the attempt to suppress the non-violent no-tax campaign. The public of Calcutta had appointed an impartial committee consisting mostly of Moderate men to inquire into and report on some of the atrocities committed in that district.

The report was duly published and the facts brought to the notice of the Government. But no redress followed. It was then that in a fit of exasperation, people took to terrorism by way of reprisal.

Government Becomes Harsh

These acts of terrorism served to stiffen the attitude of the Government and a stronger dose of repression was administered. A golden opportunity of putting an end to the regrettable state of affairs arose in March 1931, when the Delhi Pact was concluded. But instead of turning over a new leaf, the authorities decided to copy the Black and Tan methods that had been employed in Ireland.

Between June and October 1931, three regrettable incidents took place successively at Chittagong, at Hijli Detention Camp, seventy miles from Calcutta and at Dacca. At Chittagong an Indian police-officer was murdered. The next morning, hooligans were let loose on the town and while the police remained inactive, looting went on in broad daylight. The idea was to teach the people of Chittagong a 'moral' lesson.

An inquiry committee appointed by the Calcutta public came to the conclusion after investigation, that the conduct of some local officials was open to serious question and the late J. M. Sengupta openly made the allegation in a public meeting in Calcutta. On the report of the Divisional Commissioner, official action against some officers was taken after a very long time.

At the Hijli Camp there was some understanding between the state prisoners and the armed guards. Following this, one night the armed warders made a surprise attack on the state-prisoners' barracks and after firing indiscriminately at the barracks, attacked the state-prisoners with the butt-end of their rifles. During the firing, two of the state-prisoners, Santosh Mitra and Tarakeswar Sen were killed and twenty seriously injured. An official committee appointed by the Government consisting of a judge of the High Court, came to the conclusion after an open inquiry, that the firing was altogether unjustified.

Police Raid Houses

At Dacca, there was an unsuccessful attempt to murder the District Magistrate. The same night, four parties of policemen went out to different parts of the city, raided the houses of respectable citizens, destroyed furniture and other articles, assaulted people and carried away whatever valuables they could, besides making a large number of indiscriminate arrests. The Calcutta public sent a Committee of Inquiry, which after due inquiry, corroborated all the above facts.

In November a new ordinance was promulgated by the Government which introduced a veiled form of martial law in the District of Chittagong. Under this ordinance, hardship and penalty were imposed on the people as one would expect under martial law.

The curfew order was introduced, people were ordered to carry identification cards, young men were prohibited to use bicycles, political suspects were ordered to remain indoors for weeks at a stretch, collective fines were imposed on villages which were suspected to be frequented by revolutionaries. Moreover, soldiers were made to march through the villages as a display and people were ordered on pain of penalty, to come out and receive them. Many of these orders were issued subsequently in Midnapore and Dacca Districts.

No Officials Punished

While this double dose of repression was being administered, no steps were taken to punish the officials responsible for the happenings at Chittagong, Hijli and Dacca, nor was any compensation or relief given to the sufferers. To add to the unrest, during the period of truce, some revolutionary prisoners were condemned to death and hanged. The vicious circle of official repression—revolutionary terrorism—official counter-terrorism—thus went on. A further complication arose when the Calcutta Municipal executed one of the revolutionary prisoners, Dinesh Chandra Gupta. In the midst of this turmoil, the position of the Congress in Bengal was unenviable. Theoretically, there was peace between the Government and the people but in reality the relations were strained and there were "hostilities" on both sides.

To consider the situation, a special session of the Bengal Provincial Conference was held at Berhampore in December. The Conference resolved that the Government had virtually violated the Delhi Pact and the Congress should therefore formally give notice to the Government and revive the civil-disobedience campaign, emphasis being laid on the boycott of British goods. It was hoped that the revival of the civil-disobedience movement would divert the energy of the youths and thereby help to stop the terrorist campaign in the province.

Crisis in Northwest

But the trouble was not only in Bengal. During the absence of the Mahatma from India, a crisis had arisen in the Frontier Province, and also in the United Provinces. The official complaint was that the Red Shirt Volunteers of the Frontier leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, were engaged in subversive activities, though as a matter of fact they were perfectly non-violent. No notice was sent to the Congress headquarters about this complaint.

Suddenly an Ordinance was issued declaring the Red Shirt Volunteers an illegal body. Simultaneously Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi and his brother, along with some other leaders, were put under arrest and taken to distant prisons. Several hundred Red Shirts were immediately cast into prison, and within a few months their number rose to several thousand. Thereafter, troops were sent into the remotest villages in order to terrorize the people and break up the Red Shirt organization.

In the United Provinces there had been an acute economic crisis for some time past. In November 1930, H. N. Brailsford who was an altogether independent observer, told

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Hypocrisy of the Enemy

To the Editor:

Did it ever strike you how funny it is when we hear British statesmen talk about their war as "a war of Christian ideals against Paganism?" One of the leading newspapers in England, the Times, may be considered one of the mouthpieces of those English politicians, who, like Lord Halifax, are apt to forget that nine-tenths of the population of the British Empire is not even nominally Christian.

We found the same nonsense in a radio speech of Lord Halifax delivered in August 1940. Doubtless Lord Halifax cherished, among his other illusions, the belief that the majority of his countrymen are Christians of some definite description. On the other hand, his immersion in foreign affairs (human and divine) should not have left him oblivious of the fact that his Imperial population is overwhelmingly anything but Christian. He must surely have heard something of the government's efforts to bring unity in India, with the object, incidentally, of bringing India into line with the rest of the Empire on the matter of war effort.

Cause Must Be Nobler

Who can imagine the Indians throwing themselves into a "crusade for Christianity"? If they are to find a common cause worth fighting and dying for, it must be something much deeper and greater than a theology in which they do not believe; a cause, for instance, like national independence or the revival of Asia.

It has been my priviledge to draw the attention of your readers, more than once, to the use the English always attempt to make of religion for the furthering of their imperialistic designs.

In India millions and millions are starving, because instead of bread England gave them religion and the opportunity to work for Big Business. From them England wants support in her war "for Christianity," for "the Christian way of life," for "Christian principles."

Was America, whose leaders at present also talk so much about "our Christian Civilization", much different? Better stop a moment to inquire what this "Christian Civilization" has stood for in the past. During the middle of the last century a mighty issue was fought out in "the Land of the Free." Did you ever try to find out what American Christianity did at that time? Hear what William Lloyd Garrison said:

"American Christianity is the main pillar of American slavery."

Listen also to Parker Pillsbury: "We had almost to abolish the Church before we could reach the dreadful institution (of slavery) at all."

Senator Brown of Mississippi stated: "I want Cuba; I want one or more Mexican states; and I want them all for the same reason, for the planting and spreading of slavery. I would spread the blessings of slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master, to the uttermost ends of the earth."

Remarkable Truth

Wonderful, was it not? And the most remarkable thing is that colonial slavery was really spread to the "uttermost ends of the earth", and accompanied by the said teachings of the Anglo-Saxon churches, which they called "Christian."

But I said that American religion was the support of Big Business, and I can show it. In 1818 the Presbyterian Church, at its General Assembly of its representatives of the South as well as of the North, passed by an unanimous vote a resolution to the effect that "Slavery is utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbors as ourselves". But in one generation the views of the entire South, including the Presbyterian Church, had wholly changed. What was the reason? Had "the law of God" been altered? Had some new "revelation" been handed down? Nothing of the kind, it was merely that a Yankee by the name of Eli Whitney had perfected a machine to take the seeds out of short staple cotton. The cotton crop of the South increased from 4,000 bales in 1791 to 450,000 bales in 1820, and to 5,400,000 bales in 1860. Cotton became Big Business, and the pious ministers of American religion started preaching immediately that slavery for the sake of more cotton and more dividends was right and holy.

Those who know me are aware of the fact that I do not take any side in this war between the different ideologies, because I do not believe in any ideology. But I believe in the right to freedom, food and a mansion, here in this material world, for the hundreds of millions of people of Asia; and that is why I protest, once again, against hypocrisy of those leaders who want to propagate "make-believe" war aims; who say "Christianity" when they mean "dividends"; "missions" when they mean "empire-building"; and who promise happiness and glory after death to their prey in order to make their victims more docile to exploitation and starvation.

W. Josiah van Dienst

August 29

Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

No. 15,960 TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

IMPERIAL CONDOLENCES CABLED ON DEATH OF BULGARIAN RULER

His Majesty the Emperor graciously dispatched a sincere message of condolence yesterday to His Royal Majesty King Simeon II of Bulgaria on the demise of King Boris III. Also at 3:30 p.m. yesterday, His Imperial Majesty sent Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji, Chamberlain, to the Bulgarian Legation at Azabu to convey Imperial Condolences.

In News Spotlight

Heavy Broadside Levelled at Hull For Recent Resignation of Welles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—Ridiculous mud-slinging has been staged between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Drew Pearson, commentator of the New York Mirror, relative to the resignation of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, which has caused considerable repercussions in political and press circles of America, reports from Washington reveal.

Severely attacking the conservative faction within the White House in his radio speech delivered yesterday, Pearson declared:

"In view of the present war situation, President Roosevelt will not participate in the Presidential election campaign next year.

"With Premier Josef Stalin having agreed to hold a conference with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, Sumner Welles will be dispatched to Moscow for preliminary arrangements. Other leaders of the White House, however, including Secretary of State Cordell Hull have no love for the Soviet Union and are hoping that it may fall in the present death struggle."

Seemingly very much angered by this assertion, Hull, in his press conference this morning, remarked:

"I am usually indifferent to criticisms against the State Department, or against myself, but I cannot remain silent when America's relations with its ally are slandered. Pearson's assertion that I am hoping for the Soviet Union's fall is 'satanic nonsense'."

Unaffected by Hull's rejoinder, Pearson is reported to have declared sarcastically, "When the resignation of Welles was rumored, Hull flatly denied it. It would be interesting if Hull's explanation will turn out to be the same as his denial on the Welles issue.

Hull on Defense

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—A sensation was caused in Washington today when Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a statement to the press, angrily branded as "monstrous diabolical falsehoods" the charges of certain news and radio commentators that he and other State Department officials "actually wish that the Soviet Union would be bled white."

Hull referred particularly to the charge by columnist Drew Pearson in which Pearson made the statement that he hoped Hull's denial "will stand up better than his recent denial that Sumner Welles would resign."

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 31

ASAHI—U.S. Political Rumpus
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Chungking After Quebec

U.S. Political Rumpus

ASAHI—President Roosevelt's New Deal had been generally considered obsolete, but it has revived under different circumstances in a new form. It is now propelling forward the imperialism of the United States. The friction caused by this policy is now racking the country.

That the State Department was divided between the faction headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the one headed by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had been an open secret. While the Undersecretary took up various post-war problems, the Secretary argued that when the nation was facing a critical situation in which it might be defeated, there were questions of more importance to be discussed. Welles went over his Chief's head and acted with the direct understanding of Roosevelt. This has been going on for the last few years. Hull did not relish this and his resignation had been rumored. Instead, Welles has resigned.

Now, it is not our business what the Americans quarrel about, for we know that what is making American politics go is not so much policy as strategy. It is only natural that there should be a rampancy of strategic maneuvers seeing that the presidential election is drawing near. It would be dangerous to read anything into that. Only, we can discern from Welles' resignation the fact that the friction in the State Department has for its background the implacable antagonism between the New Dealers who wish to strengthen State control during and after the war, and their opponents.

The question rather lies in the world policy of the New Dealers. They ascribe the collapse of the Versailles Treaty to the failure of national self-determinism. They think that the creation of many minor nations which could not possibly stand independent whether economically or militarily and the separation of Europe into small tight compartments divided by tariff walls ran counter to the world tendency of productive expansion and desire for larger markets and caused overproduction, suffocation of capital and mass unemployment. Thus, they wish to listen to the advocates of the New Order based on Grossraum economy.

The Soviet Union caused an impact on the United States and Britain by opposing a plan for the confederation of Europe along such a line, because the Kremlin saw in the economically plausible New Order argument a political factor hostile to the Soviet Union. It felt that the plan was a blueprint for Anglo-American world conquest and a conspiracy for overthrowing the Soviets. Soviet opposition was directly aimed at the New Order debate arising from Prime Minister Churchill's speech in March, but it is of timely importance because it involves the Anglo-American edition of the New Order policy.

The Soviet Union in not confining itself merely to the expression of its opposition but in printing and distributing copies of it probably to appeal to the People's Fronts of the United States and Britain which had gained ground as the result of the dissolution of the Communist International. Thus, the world policy of the United States and Britain has become a domestic political issue of the two countries. Anglo-American-Soviet relations are liable to develop into an even more serious domestic friction.

Welles has been regarded as an advocate of good neighborhood and rapprochement with the Soviets. The truth is that his policy has been that of pretending goodwill to the Latin American nations in order to exploit them and of pretending the same to the Soviet Union in order to make it a watchdog of American interests. At a time when the New Deal has shown itself more and more to be opposed to the Democratic tradition within and to be aggressive in its foreign relations, the friction it has caused at home and in international transactions is enough to fill Roosevelt with anxiety.

Chungking After Quebec

YOMIURI-HOCHI—T. V. Soong participated in the Quebec conference, and in the joint statement issued by Roosevelt and Churchill after the parley it was declared that, although the decisions reached could not be revealed, it was permissible to say at least that the military discussions were centered on the war with Japan and more effective aid to Chungking. Britain then issued an official communique saying that the offensive on Japan via India and Ceylon would be conducted under the general command of Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. It established a South Pacific Command and placed Mountbatten at its head.

Mountbatten left Washington on August 27 and is said to be on his way to Chungking to discuss the offensive on Japan with Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the anti-Axis forces in China, and Chiang Kai-shek. The Chung Yan Min Pao, of Chungking, has seized this opportunity to blare out that this is the most propitious

(Continued on Page 2)

4 VESSELS SUNK BY AXIS PLANES; 2 WARSHIPS HIT

Augusta Port Raided--Germans Withdraw From Taganrog Area

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 30.—Axis air forces attacked an enemy convoy off the port of Augusta, Sicily, sinking two tanken and two merchant vessels. Four other ships were heavily damaged. In the West Mediterranean, direct hits were made on two anti-Axis warships by German planes. Severe fighting still continues on the Eastern Front.

Details of war activities follow:

Mediterranean Front

In an attack against an enemy convoy in waters off the port of Augusta in Sicily, Axis air forces sank two tankers aggregating 16,000 tons and two merchant ships. Damages were inflicted on four other vessels.

German planes that attacked an anti-Axis fleet in Western Mediterranean waters, made direct hits on one battleship and a cruiser.

Eastern Front

Since July 5, severe battles have been continued on the Eastern Front but the Red Army, despite its superiority in men and arms, has failed to pierce German positions even at a single point. In disregard of losses, Soviet forces have detailed fresh reinforcements continuously but the Wehrmacht, with severe defensive warfare and counter-offensives, has maintained or recaptured its front lines. When 'evasion' tactics are employed, the Reich forces completely destroy important military establishments and withdraw troops systematically for the purpose of shortening the front line and utilizing fresh reserve forces.

In the southern sector, intense defensive fighting was carried out yesterday. Meanwhile, German troops withdrew from the port of Taganrog in perfect order in accordance with an established plan after completely destroying each and every military establishment there.

During the last two days, the Red Army lost 467 tanks and 82 aircraft.

Augusta Port Bombed

Domei

ROME, August 30.—German-Italian air forces bombed the port of Augusta, Sicily, and sank four enemy merchant ships, totalling 21,000 tons, the Italian High Command announced today.

In the eastern Mediterranean, German air units attacked an enemy convoy, and seriously damaged one battleship and one cruiser, it was also announced.

Soviets Occupy Taganrog

Domei

MOSCOW, August 30.—In its formal communique, the Soviet Information Bureau announced tonight that the Red Army had occupied Taganrog.

Withdrawal Described

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—The tactful deployment of German forces from Taganrog and the general war situation on the Eastern Front are outlined by Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB war correspondent, as follows:

"Soviet forces in the Taganrog area had attempted to attack the

(Continued on Page 2)

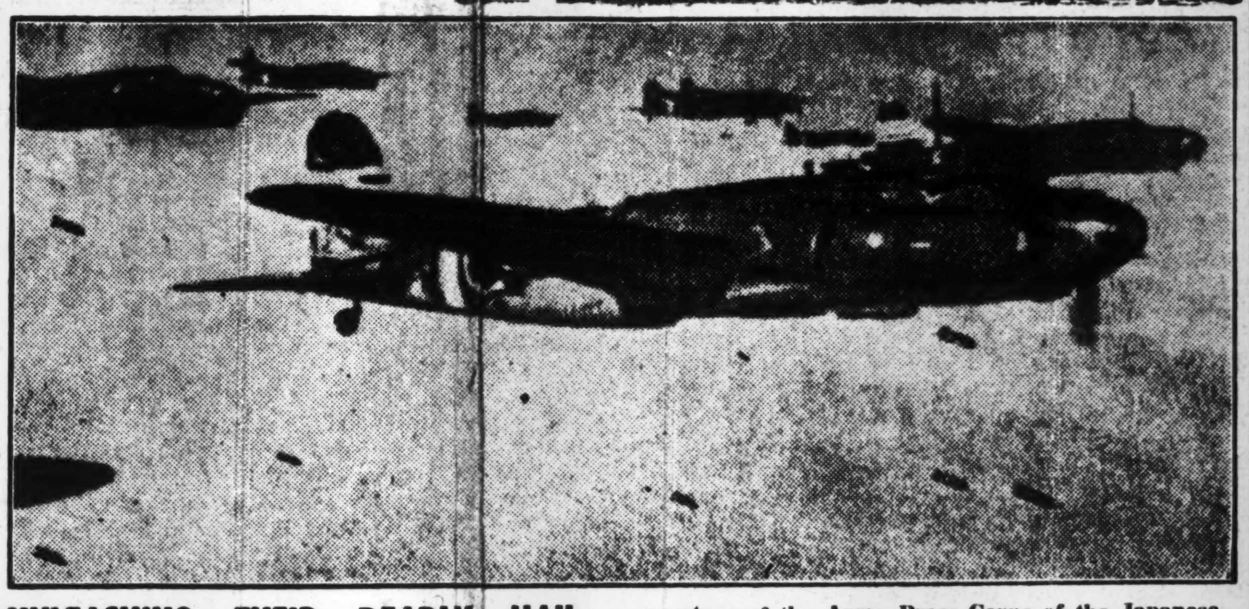
Thein Maung Appointed Tokyo Envoy in Ceremony

Domei

RANGOON, August 30.—Burmese Finance Minister Dr. Thein Maung was formally appointed Ambassador to Tokyo at a ceremony held today at the office of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma.

In this connection, the Publicity Bureau of the Burmese Government announced that Ambassador Thein Maung will continue his duties of Finance Minister till he proceeds to his Tokyo post, because his advices are needed for the compilation of budget estimates for the current year and preparation for the establishment of the National Bank of Burma now under way.

Ambassador Thein Maung is expected to leave for Tokyo after completing these affairs by the end of September.



UNLEASHING THEIR DEADLY HAIL of high-powered explosives, Imperial Army bombers carry out a thoroughly destructive raid on Wanhsien. The above photo obtained through the courtesy of the Army Press Corps of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China shows the released missiles plunging groundward on their mission of pulverizing enemy military facilities.

CHIANG OFFICER STOPS FIGHTING

Chu Hsin-Chi Gives Up To Japanese With 800 Men at Chuhsien Area

Domei

TSINGTAO, August 30.—Chu Hsin-chi, commander of the 35th Guerilla Corps, has surrendered to Japanese troops at Chuhsien with 800 followers.

The Chinese Commander had continued resistance against the Japanese ever since the outbreak of the China Affair. He brought with him two light machineguns, 453 rifles, 23 revolvers and two grenades.

To Oust Enemies

Domei

NANKING, August 30.—General Sun Tien-ying, former Vice-Commander of the 24th Group Army, who is now visiting Nanking, expressed his determination to fight against Communism, the United States and Britain, which are the enemies of China in a press interview given at the Office of the Propaganda Department of the National Government at 3:30 p.m. today.

General Sun was formerly a powerful henchman of Chiang Kai-shek, but realizing the mistake of resisting Japan at the instigation of the imperialistic Anglo-Saxons, he joined the National Government and has ever since been active in fighting Chungking forces.

"Japan and China are both located in the eastern end of Asia, and the two peoples are of the same race," he said in his interview. "Thus, the two countries are to each other like the wheels of a cart. Unfortunately since the regrettable Luchiaokou Incident, both sides sacrificed many live, though the casualties are not the same. And it is also regrettable that all those men who were sacrificed on the battlefields were young men who had bright future.

"For many years, I was leading the resistance campaign against Japan, but I have realized my mistake. More than three years have already passed since President Wang Ching-wei had moved the capital to Nanking, and in that period the peace front has been daily expanded.

"We have declared war against the United States and Britain, and we have expressed our determination to live and die together with Japan. Japan, our friendly neighbor, has recently returned to China all concessions, and the great dishonor that was heaped upon China for more than a hundred years has now been removed.

"This great achievement is, of course, due to the virtues and efforts

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U.S. to Ration Clothing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—A clothing rationing system will be shortly adopted in the United States, according to the Journal of Commerce, it is reported from New York.

When the shoe rationing system was adopted this spring, it was already rumored that clothing will be equally rationed. In view of the large demand of clothing for troops and shipments abroad, the stocks have rapidly diminished and a rationing system may be enforced soon.

At New York and other cities, the buying up of clothing is in vogue in anticipation of the rationing systen

A. P. Scribe Scores U.S. For Hiding Attu Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—An Associated Press correspondent's report reveals that the American War Department as usual has not made public the true number of American losses in wounded and dead an Attu. The correspondent's statement follows: "The total number of American forces, wounded or killed on Attu, is tremendous. Official reports do not include the number of men disabled by frostbite. Therefore, the figures announced by the authorities do not cover all the dead and wounded."

High Quality Bauxite Discovered at Kagawa

A superior quality bauxite, the mineral from which aluminium is produced, has been discovered at the summit of Kinzan Mountain in Sakaide-machi, Kagawa Prefecture.

When Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo was informed by the War Ministry, of the discovery of the bauxite, he ordered that immediate investigations be made. The Geological Institute of the Welfare Ministry found upon analysis that the quality of that newly discovered material surpassed that mined in Bintan Island in Sumatra. The greater the amount of aluminium content and less the silicate, the better is the quality of the bauxite. The Bintan bauxite contains 53.31 per cent aluminium and 2 to 3 per cent silicate, while the bauxite from Sakaide-machi analyzes at 53.55 per cent bauxite and 1.8 per cent silicate.

The abandoned copper mines from which the bauxite was discovered had been completely neglected until now, but the present find has suddenly brought the mines into limelight as investigation groups from various connected quarters make their way one after another to the site. Also prospects are for discovery of more bauxite beds in the vicinity.

The first investigation group, comprising of experts from the Light Metal Control Company, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa and Sumitomo mining campanies, Showa Denko and Ishihara Sangyo, left for the mines on a three-day investigation trip on August 27, and the second group left on Monday.

As soon as prospects are clear for the possibility of industrialization of the bauxite discovery, the Sanwa Gumi will immediately launch on the project.

Swedish Diet Meets Soon

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—The regular session of the Swedish Diet is scheduled to open on October 15, but because of the pressing situation confronting various north European countries, an extraordinary session will probably be convoked soon. Even if the Diet is not summoned, it is quite certain that a special meeting of the Diplomatic Committee of the Diet will be held to discuss diplomatic policies.

366,338 Japanese in N. China

Domei

PEKING, August 30.—The Japanese population in North China reached 366,338 on July 1 of this year, according to the investigation conducted by the Peking Office of the Japanese Embassy. There are 166,978 males and 134,943 females from Japan Proper, 32,033 males and 30,977 females from Chosen, and 847 males and 560 females from Taiwan.

U.S. PRESIDENT SEES T. V. SOONG

Army Leaders Also Present--Chungking Envoy Mum on Talks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—President Roosevelt held an interview with Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong this morning and also conferred with General George C. Marshall, Chief of Army General Staff, General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it is reported from Washington.

On leaving the White House, Foreign Minister Soong is reported to have declared: "I am now trying to put a conclusion to the negotiations with President Roosevelt which were started at Quebec. The contents of the talks can be left to your imagination."

It is understood that with Prime Minister Churchill expected to arrive in Washington shortly, President Roosevelt made previous arrangements with these leaders. Regarding the coming talks between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, it is observed that political problems, especially the relationship with the Soviet Union will form the main subject.

Talk Preparations Reported

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—With the arrival in London of Norman Davis, President Roosevelt's special envoy, and Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Ivan Maisky, it is rumored that a conference is now under way with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in preparation for the opening of a three-Power conference, according to London reports.

The P.M., New York evening paper, published the folloying London report on this topic:

"Premier Stalin agreed to the participation of the Soviet Government in. a three-power conference, and this decision was notified to the British and American Ambassadors at Moscow through Foreign Commissar Molotov."

Anti-Axis propaganda organs are eagerly spreading rumors of a three-way conference. With the arrival at London of Norman Davis, who is a close personal friend of President Roosevelt, as special envoy, it is generally observed that preparations for holding the Soviet-Britain-United States conference have been commenced.

Final Talks at Quebec

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—Arriving at Quebec this afternoon, accompanied by all Ministers of the Canadian War Cabinet, Premier Mackenzie King held final conference with British Prime Minister Churchill, according to Quebec reports.

Regarding the coming broadcast by Prime Minister Churchill various rumors have been circulated, but a representative of the British mission hinted that there would be no new announcement.

Panama Stages Clean-Up

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—A large number of persons were arrested by police authorities of Panama on the suspicion of engaging in an anti-Government intrigue, according to reports from Balboa. Among those arrested are one former vice-President and many police officers.

Japanese Smash 16 U.S. Aircraft Over New Guinea

U.S. Raiders Meet Stiff Welcome At Hansa, Madang and Wewak-- A-A Guns, Air Forces Kept Busy

Domei

UNDISCLOSED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, August 29.—Japanese air units and A-A batteries shot down 16 of the American planes that attacked Hansa, Madang and Wewak, Japanese bases in New Guinea, yesterday and today.

A formation of about 40 B-25 P-38 planes attacked Hansa Saturday morning. Japanese fighters immediately gave battle to the enemy and shot down five B-25's. Damages on our side were very slight.

Another formation consisting of B-25, B-17 and P-38 planes also numbering about 40 attacked the vicinity of Madang this morning. Japanese A-A batteries immediately opened a barrage of fire and shot down two B-25's. Damages on our side were slight.

Another enemy air unit consisting of more than 50 B-24's and P-38's attacked Wewak this afternoon. Japanese fighter planes, in a furious air battle with the enemy, shot down three P-38's and six B-24's. In this battle, four Japanese planes have not yet returned.

NEWS BRIEFS

Fleeing Ciano Family Said Safe in Germany

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—The Daily Telegraph and the Express, both London papers, reported that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister and Ambassador to the Vatican, has arrived in Germany with his wife and children. It is further revealed that the Ciano family reached Innsbruck and continued by motorcar to Munich.

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Latest reports from the Italo-French border claim that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, his wife and three children, have been arrested a few miles from the French frontier while attempting flight out of the country. London reports, however, said that Count Ciano and his family had eluded the police and reached Germany.

Aoki Busy at Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, August 30.—The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki visited at 2:05 p.m. today the Hsinking Shrine, the War Memorial and the National Foundation Memorial Mausoleum.

Thai Party at Yokosuka

The Thai military mission now touring Japan, visited the Yokosuka Naval Station this morning. The members of the mission inspected the maneuvers conducted by the Yokosuka naval corps and also visited the Navy arsenal.

Navy Film Is Big Hit

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—Crowds are thronging the Capitol Theater here to see "Kaigun Senki" (A Record of the Nippon Navy at War) which is proving to be a timely, illuminating and revealing documentary film. The Filipinos were thrilled to view such vivid scenes as the sinking of the American aircraft carrier, Saratoga, the Japanese landing on Cebu and the night battles off the Solomon Islands. Those who have seen the pictures agreed that it was a faithful portrayal of the great achievements by "the guardians of East Asia".

Reason for Martial Law In Denmark Is Clarified

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—Concerning the promulgation of martial law in Denmark, German Government authorities issued the following explanation:

"Within Denmark there are lawless elements who are trying to assert their existence at such an important moment. German authorities declared martial law in Denmark to maintain peace and order despite the activities of such lawless elements, and also to protect Denmark's coast line.

"The majority of the Danish people show a calm and lawful attitude. The present stage of war does not permit any disturbance. Germany, who is undertaking the protection of Denmark, will firmly execute her duty until the conclusion of the war."

U.S. Navy Boasts Carriers To Attack Nippon Forces

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—Stressing the importance of the offensive against Japan by carrier-based aircraft, the vice-chief of the United States Naval Operations, today declared that the United States navy is making big preparations to deal a heavy blow to the Japanese Forces and that in this operation carrier-based airplanes will play an important role, Washington reports.

He is reported to have added that as many as 12 aircraft carriers have been constructed in the United States since the outbreak of the war.

Filipinos Observe 93rd Birth Date Of Marcelo del Pilar, Noted Patriot

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—The Philippines today quietly but solemnly observed the 93rd birth anniversary of Marcelo del Pilar, one of the greatest of Filipino heroes.

During the last years of Spanish rule del Pilar went to Madrid and published the Filipino journal La Solidaridad" in order to carry the Philippine fight for freedom into the very heart of Spain. For his able work in Spain, del Pilar became known as the chief propagandist of the islands as well as the "greatest journalist produced by the Filipino race." While there he collaborated closely with Dr. Jose Rizal, Juan Luna, Greciano Lopez Jaena, Triniade de Taivera and Mario for the furtherance of the Philippine cause.

The courageous journalist, del Pilar, expressed the truth even if frankness meant imprisonment, exile or death. He wrote letters, editorials, pamphlets and booklets on various topics in Tagalog as well as in Spanish and to this day his writings are considered treasures in literature.

Facing the threat of deportation due to his nationalistic activities del Pilar left the Philippines in 1888 for Spain where he passed away in 1896, just before another Filipino hero, Andres Bonifacio, raised the famous cry, "Balintawak" that started the Philippine revolution against Spain.

Recalling the birthday anniversary of del Pilar in a speech at the opening of the Kalibapi Leaders Institute this morning Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, told the trainees to choose del Pilar as a model because the latter was the foremost publicist of the Philippines and was always inspired by the principles of national service and national unity which are the principles of the Kalibapi. In conclusion, he quoted del Pilar, "the value of one's life is measured in terms of human service" and added, "what a splendid motto for the Kalibapi."

SQUABBLES HIT U.S. SHIP PLAN

Replacing Liberty With Victory Type Causes Dissension

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—The United States Government has been concentrating the entire shipbuilding facilities on the construction of Liberty type ships, but as these vessels constructed so far have proved very inferior and caused numerous accidents disturbing the war transportation schedule, the Government is reported to have decided to construct in the next fiscal years ships of a new Victory type, which is an improvement over the Liberty model.

However, in changing over from the Liberty to the Victory type of ships, conflicts and rivalry have cropped up among the various war organs of the United States Government.

The recent issue of Time, a popular weekly, revealed the controversy between Vice-Chairman Vickery of the United States Maritime Commission and Gibbs of the War Production Board, who are in charge of shipconstruction on this question as follows:

"In deciding the superiority of the Liberty or Victory type of ships, a fierce conflict developed between Vice-Chairman Vickers of the Maritime Commission and Gibbs of the War Production Board. Vickery is insisting upon the Victory type, in consideration of the future ship question for planning the next fiscal year's shipbuilding plan.

"The Victory type's speed is four to five knots faster than that of the Liberty type, and 13 feet longer and five feet wider. Vickery says that the loss caused by the change in the shipbuilding plan will be compensated fully by the superior facilities of the new type. He is particularly firm in declaring that as materials have become short, it is necessary for the United States to construct superior ships that can be efficiently used in the future.

"But Gibbs who was instrumental in sponsoring the Liberty type is opposing Vickery. His points of argument are that by installing turbine engines, the Liberty type can increase its speed to 15 knots; the change to the construction of the Victory type of ships will necessitate new shipbuilding facilities and more workmen and more turbines and gears will be required, while the United States has no room to supply such requirements.

"Gibbs insists even the Victory type is not good for peace-time service, and the United States should wait until a future period when materials and labor can be abundantly obtained to build superior ships for ordinary use."

Hirasawa Is Elected

Kaname Hirasawa, former Communications Vice-Minister and former vice-president of the Central Development Company, Shanghai, was elected President of the Kanto Electric Power Distribution Company at an emergency shareholders' meeting held at the Sankai-do in Akasaka at 10 a.m. Monday.

The election of the new president took place as the result of the recent resignation of president Shozo Arai who took the post of President of the Japan Electric Power Company. The Communications Minister's approval was gained immediately after Mr. Hirasawa was elected.

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Less Talk, More Speedy Offensive, Is Frantic Plea of Chiang Paper

Launch Attack Now, or War Situation Irretrievable, Says Sao Tang Pao—Chungking War Strategy Is Revealed

Domei

CANTON, August 30.—Stressing the urgent necessity of bolstering anti-Axis air strength on the China Front, the Sao Tang Pao, organ of the Chungking Military Affairs Committee, editorially declared that unless an all-round offensive against Japan is launched quickly, the situation will become irretrievable.

"The anti-Axis camp," said the Chungking journal, "is talking loudly about an offensive in the Pacific area, but the attacks so far made are negligible when compared with the large-scale offensive Japan launched at the beginning of the war.

"The shooting down of Japanese warplanes and destruction of military establishments will not smash Japan's fighting strength. As we have pointed out time and again, anti-Axis air strength on the China Front must be bolstered rapidly if we are to deal a heavy blow to Japan.

"Soong Mei-ling, in her address delivered before the American House of Representatives, declared, 'It must be remembered that the natural resources Japan holds in the occupied territories are much more vast than those of Germany. These resources will contribute more and more to increase Japan's potentiality as time passes, and also to increase the losses in men of the Chungking and United States forces.' In her statement, Mrs. Chiang cleverly warned the Americans against under-estimating Japan's power.

"Moreover, it is a fact that even before the natural resources of East Asia have been fully utilized, Japan is steadily readjusting its armament industry, thus further replenishing its fighting strength. Unless an all-round offensive against Japan is launched now, the situation will eventually become irretrievable."

Mountbatten for Chungking

Domei

Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly-appointed Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, is reported to have left Washington at midnight on August 27 for Chungking by way of London with the mission of launching a counter-offensive on Japan as decided in the Quebec parley, according to a Mainichi report from Shanghai on August 29.

Prior to an anti-Axis military conference in Chungking to be held early in September with the arrival of Mountbatten, Chiang Kai-shek yesterday opened a preliminary conference of leaders of the Chungking army, high-ranking Anglo-American military officers in Chungking, etc. to discuss various matters pertaining to a forthcoming counter-offensive on Japan. The commanders-in-chief of the various Chungking war sections, especially Lo Chuo-ying, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Expeditionary Force in India and Chang Fa-kuei, Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan-Kwangsi War Zone, and the commanders on the foremost front in Central and South China were also present at this conference.

The cardinal points of Chungking's strategy are as follows:

The first is an operation to recapture Burma to be initiated from the land, sea and air. By this means, Chungking strategists are planning an attempt to reopen the Burma Road so as to connect Chungking with the outside. For this, the British forces will march to the Irrawaddy Delta in Burma with the capture of Rangoon as their first aim. Meanwhile, the American air forces will develop a general air offensive, and the Chungking forces will start a drive from the various borders in French Indo-China, Northwest Burma, India, etc.

The second is a counter-offensive plan decided at the Hengyang conference some time ago. According to this plan, the American air forces in India and China are to protect the Chungking forces in their operation for retaking Canton and Hongkong. This campaign will be commenced in step with the forthcoming Burma operation.

The third is a counter-offensive policy proposed by Chen Cheng, Commander-in-Chief of the 6th War Zone. Chen plans a drive by the Chungking forces to Yochow from three directions, that is, from the Wuhan and Hiangtung areas and along the Canton-Hankow Railway. Meanwhile the Anglo-American air forces would carry out counter-offensive by means of 500 or 1,000 planes in cooperation with the Chungking forces. In carrying out this plan, Chen demands cooperation from such armies under Chiang's direct control as the Hu Tsung-nan army in Nancheng, Shensi Province, and the Pi Ho army in Changsha.

Chungking propagandists claim that in view of the recent indiscriminate bombings by the American air forces in China on Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, etc., Chen's strategy has been accepted by Anglo-American military leaders. Of course, it is open to question whether the Anglo-American camp will adopt these anti-Japanese counter-offensive plans mapped out by Chiang.

Chungking strategists, who are desperate in their attempts to find a way out of the difficult situations confronting them through the East Asiatic Front-first principle, have no other stratagems. Here is revealed Chungking's undisguised propaganda policy toward the Anglo-American camp taking advantage of the situation arising from the Quebec parley. But for all that, nothing has been decided as to which army shall conduct the operations for the recapture of Burma.

Britain had to send a strong fleet to the Indian Ocean as a countermeasure against the direct menace of Japan to India. This is evidence of the considerable repercussions which have been caused by the augmentation of Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian Independence Army, which the British had heretofore belittled.

Even if the British forces have a share in the battle for recapturing Burma, it will not be for the purpose of reopening the Burma Road for the sake of Chungking, but will be for the control of India.

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4 Vessels Sunk By Axis Planes; 2 Warships Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

German commissary lines in the rear and encircle the Reich troops but their attempt was completely foiled. While German engineer corps destroyed all military establishments in the city of Taganrog with the protection of rear guards and laying mines there, the main strength of the Reich forces removed to the west. Moreover, the Germans engaged in decisive battle with Soviet cavalry units which attempted to pierce the German commissary lines in the rear and dealt severe losses to them. In the first offensive alone, Reich units captured several hundred Soviet soldiers.

"The Soviets then attempted to obstruct the withdrawal of the German forces but the Reich rear guards with the protection of artillery, A-A units and various heavy arms, completely frustrated the enemy. Subsequently, the rear guards also withdrew from Taganrog without suffering obstruction.

In the Kharkov and Sevsk areas, severe defensive battles are still raging. The Soviets detailed fresh tank and infantry reinforcements to the surrounding areas and continued attacks on German positions all day through, under protection of furious bombardment. Soviet troops, however, failed to pierce the German lines even at a single point, while Reich units annihilated a Red tank vanguard with heavy arms.

"German anti-tank arms destroyed a total of 467 enemy tanks on August 28 and 29. Of this number, 289 were smashed in Kharkov and Sevsk areas.

"East of Smolensk, Soviet forces resumed offensive yesterday along the Smolensk-Moscow military highway but the Reich defenders again succeeded in defensive warfare. The enemy succeeded in driving some wedges into German positions temporarily but the Reich units in furious counter-attacks, closed up these wedges. However, the Soviets still maintain some small gains and battles are still continuing there."

Davis Reaches London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—Norman Davis, representative of the United States Red Cross Society, arrived in London by air from Washington today as a personal envoy of President Roosevelt, according to London reports.

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Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

moment for a real offensive on Japan.

From these indications it may seem that at the Quebec conference the enemy decided to change their policy at once to that of Pacific campaign first and to strengthen aid to Chungking in order to devote their main energies on the war with Japan.

The fact is, however, the Quebec conference discussed the general strategic situation arising from the Axis withdrawal from Sicily and it did not abandon the Atlantic-first policy. It had been alleged at the time of the Casablanca conference in January that they would concentrate on the Pacific and that was also said at the time of the Washington conference in May, but nothing has been done to show that they have changed their Atlantic-first policy. The United States and Britain at heart have no intention of altering their attitude on the matter, as is clear from Churchill's speech in Washington and Roosevelt's recent speech in Canada. They have not ceased to emphasize the Pacific campaign because they do not wish to alienate Chungking and they wish to threaten Japan and to curry favor with the American advocates of intensified war with Japan.

This does not mean, of course, that the United States and Britain would let the war in the Pacific lag. It is quite obvious that they intend to strengthen their offensive on Japan and, in fact, the operations in both the northern and southern Pacific are growing more and more intense and grim. Their intention no doubt is to attack Japan from the southern and northern Pacific by sea and from China by air. In order to attack from China, it is important that Chungking should still continue to fight and that the continent should be turned into an efficient air base. Hanson Baldwin has pointed out that the Chungking regime is at present too feeble and it is growing even more so. Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, in a talk to the press on August 7, said that Chungking was the most important factor in the war with Japan, that the most important matter of the moment was to enable Chungking to continue fighting and that it would be fatal for Chungking to drop out of the anti-Japanese front. This is extremely suggestive and most unreservedly and glaringly expresses the American attitude toward Chungking. It is in order to keep Chungking fighting that the United States and Britain are devoting all their energies to the propaganda of Pacific-first policy and of more aid to Chungking.

In order to keep Chungking fighting and to turn the continent into their base, enormous quantities of arms and supplies must be brought over. Air transportation via India is deplorably inadequate. Thus Burma looms before them as the most vital factor of the moment. The South Pacific Command under Mountbatten was established primarily in order to wrest back Burma. As the Arakan tragedy and our continued bombing of Chungking, Kweilin, Hengyang, Lingling and other important air bases show, it is not so easy to wrest back Burma or to turn China into an attack base.

Thus we must not let the exaggerated Anglo-American propaganda deceive us. We have only to watch actual developments, determined to smash to bits all the carefully-laid plans of the United States, Britain and Chungking.

Chiang Officer Stops Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

of President Wang but at the same time we owe much to the moral sense of our good neighbor. There is not a single person in China who is not deeply impressed by these acts and attitude of Japan.

"I left the Chungking camp and joined the Peace Movement of Nanking because I was very much impressed by all these developments. I will most faithfully obey the orders of the President and endeavor to exert myself to fight Communism in the country and also to annihilate the United States and Britain."

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Friendly Talks Held Here By E. Asia Women Writers

Miss Hu Kung-lu, Chinese writer, and several women writers of Japan gathered yesterday afternoon at Nobuko Yoshiya's home, Sadohara-cho, Ushigome-ku. At the last-day session of the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference Miss Yoshiya had said: "Miss Hu, let's overcome the language barrier and become true friends." Hence, the ladies had gathered to hold a friendly meeting.

Present at the informal meeting were Mrs. Hanako Muraoka, Chiyo Uno, Inako Kubokawa, Fumiko Enchi, Fumiko Hayashi, Tsuyako Abe and Shizue Masugi. Miss Wang Yu-[illegible], studying at present at Waseda University, acted as Miss Hu's interpreter.

As Miss Hu is scheduled to see the Bunraku puppet show in Osaka, Miss Uno explained the fine points of the art by manipulating one of Miss Yoshiya's dolls. The conversation ranged from a lively discussion of art, livelihood and other subjects, and the women writers of Greater East Asia talked unrestrainedly as if they had been friends from childhood.

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